AppleWorks Forum

The Monthly Publication of **NAUG: *The National AppleWorks Users Group***

Volume VI, No. 9 **Five Dollars**

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Support for AppleWorks and ///EZ Pieces Users

Problems with Zip Technology

Dear NAUG,

In January 1991, I responded to a special offer for NAUG members from Zip Technology. The Zip Chip I received was defective, so I called the company and returned the chip. I have been waiting since the beginning of February for any kind of communication from the company.

I made several long distance telephone calls and sent letters with copies of all the necessary information. Zip promises to return my calls but never does, admits that their follow-up is poor but does nothing about it, and, after sending them several copies of my UPS receipt and original sales receipt, wants yet another copy of the receipt.

I think you should tell your members how Zip is treating its customers.

Eugene Fischer
Whitestone, New York

[Ed: This is one of several letters we recently received from members complaining about poor service from Zip Technology.

Zip's history of customer service is spotty at best. In late 1987, the company took orders for products they could not deliver. In February 1988, NAUG published its first article about Zip; an editorial entitled "Advertisements Do Not a Product Make" which warned members about this problem.

Zip starting shipping their chips that summer and member complaints stopped, so NAUG started to carry articles about the Zip Chip.

Non-delivery complaints and defective product letters from members resumed in the fall of 1989 and, in November 1989, we once again published an article warning members about problems with Zip.

Extended negotiations between Zip and NAUG followed Zip's appointment of a new President. Zip agreed to resolve all outstanding NAUG member complaints and to try to satisfy all complaints NAUG faxed to the company.

By April 1990, most NAUG members had received their orders or replacement chips and NAUG published a letter from Zip's President asking members who still had problems to contact him at the company. In June 1990, we published an editorial indicating that all known NAUG member complaints were resolved.

Earlier this year, Zip removed their President and some of the original management personnel took control of the company. Now members are once again complaining about non-replacement of defective products. In addition, we no longer receive responses to our faxes to Zip about member complaints.

While many Zip customers continue to receive timely delivery of working products, we believe too many NAUG members have reasonable complaints about their treatment by the company. We commend Zip for their development of products that enhance our Apple II computers. But members considering buying from Zip should consider the company's long delays and lack of responsiveness in replacing defective products.]

AppleWorks Forum

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The ***National AppleWorks Users Group*** **(NAUG)** is an association that supports AppleWorks users. **NAUG** provides technical support and information about AppleWorks and enhancements to that program. Our primary means of communicating with members is through the monthly newsletter entitled the ***AppleWorks Forum***.

A Better Way to Use Your 3.5-Inch Drive

by Will Nelken

Remember when you bought your first 3.5-inch disk drive? You probably wondered how you would ever fill up one of those marvelous little 800K disks. But you soon learned one of the truisms of computers: Your need for data storage will always outgrow your disk capacity.

This article describes some of the techniques I developed to use the single 3.5-inch disk drive on my system.

Managing the TimeOut Applications

Although you can easily fit AppleWorks on a single 3.5-inch disk, many users cannot fit AppleWorks, its spelling dictionaries, and all their TimeOut applications and UltraMacros task files on that disk.

If you cannot fit your copy of AppleWorks and all its enhancements on a single disk, I suggest that you prepare two disks, which I call the Program Disk and the Accessory Disk. The Program Disk is a bootable disk called /AW3 that includes ProDOS, AppleWorks, and a subdirectory called /AW3/TO which contains your most frequently used TimeOut applications. If you have enough memory in your computer, configure AppleWorks and each TimeOut application on the disk to preload into memory at bootup. Do not copy the spelling dictionaries onto this disk.

Assign the name the /AW3 to the Accessory Disk and copy the rest of your TimeOut applications, your UltraMacros task files, and the AppleWorks spelling dictionaries onto that disk. (Assigning the same name to both disks lets you swap disks without "notifying" ProDOS or AppleWorks. That lets AppleWorks find its spelling dictionaries, lets TimeOut find its applications, and lets UltraMacros find its task files on the new disk.)

ProDOS can store up to 51 files in the main directory of a disk, so you do not need to use subdirectories unless you have more than 51 spelling dictionaries and TimeOut applications on the disk. However, subdirectories make it easier to find the TimeOut applications you want. Consider using the following subdirectory structure for the disk:

```
/AW3/TO.WP    word processing applications
/AW3/TO.DB    data base applications
/AW3/TO.SS    spreadsheet applications
/AW3/TO.UM    UltraMacros-specific applications
/AW3/TO.TC    telecommunication applications
/AW3/TO.DT    your preferred DeskTools applications
/AW3/TO.LIB   all the rest of your TimeOut applica-
              tions.
```

The spelling dictionaries must reside in the root directory on the disk.

Using Your Disks

Now launch AppleWorks from your Program Disk. If you preload all the AppleWorks modules and TimeOut applications into memory, you can replace the Program Disk with the Accessory Disk and work without changing disks. Otherwise, you must re-insert the Program Disk in the drive before you access an application that is not in memory.

When you need a TimeOut application that is on the second disk, launch the TimeOut Utilities and "Add applications" from the disk or the appropriate subdirectory. The process becomes even easier if you use a second 3.5-inch disk drive or a 5.25-inch disk to store your AppleWorks data.

Use a Macro

If you have too many enhancements to fit on the 3.5-inch AppleWorks Program Disk, you probably own TimeOut UltraMacros. The macro in *Figure 1* will do most of the work associated with swapping

Figure 1: Macro that Loads New TimeOut Applications

```
<ba-ctrl-A>:<all><              { Define the macro.                                    }
$Ø = "Utilities" :              { Store "Utilities" in $Ø.                             }
oa-esc find rtn :               { Select Utilities from the TimeOut Menu.              }
$Ø = "Add" find rtn :           { Select "Add applications" from the Utilities Menu.   }
up oa-rtn :                     { Select "ProDOS directory" as the source.             }
msg '  Enter TimeOut subdirectory name below...  ' : { Display a message.             }
oa-Y :                          { Delete any earlier entry.                            }
>/AW3/TO.<                      { Enter the beginning of the pathname.                 }
input :                         { Let the user complete the pathname.                  }
rtn :                           { Enter the completed pathname.                        }
esc :                           { Leave the Utilities.                                 }
oa-esc>!                        { Go to the TimeOut Menu that includes the new application. }

NOTE: If you patched your copy of AppleWorks to swap the keystrokes at the "ProDOS directory" option
      (<rtn> for <oa-rtn>), you must replace <oa-rtn> in line 5 with <rtn>.
```

disks. This macro calls up the TimeOut Utilities, selects "Add applications", chooses "ProDOS directory", and enters "/AW3/TO.", the beginning of the pathname to the correct file. The macro waits for you to type the last two or three characters of the pathname and then adds the appropriate TimeOut applications in a new TimeOut Menu.

5.25-inch Disk Users

AppleWorks users who do not own a 3.5-inch drive can use a similar approach with their 5.25-inch AppleWorks Program Disks and accessories. The efficiency of this procedure depends on the amount of memory in your computer; the more memory in your computer, the more you can preload, and the less disk swapping you must do after bootup.

Spelling Dictionaries

If you have enough memory, you can also save time and disk swapping by loading the spelling dictionaries into your system. First, you must use SpellCopy, Companion Plus, or SuperPatch 7.0 or later to patch AppleWorks so it will find the dictionaries in their new location. Then you must set up a RAM disk and use SpellCopy or another file copy program to copy the spelling dictionaries to the RAM disk. The spell checker runs 10-15 times faster from the RAM disk and lets you spell check documents without swapping disks. *[Ed: Step-by-step directions for setting up a RAM disk and using SpellCopy appear on Steve Ellis' RAM Disk Tutor Disk available from the NAUG Public Domain Library; $4 (5.25-inch); $6 (3.5-inch), plus $2 s/h.]*

[Will Nelken, a pastor of a church in San Rafael, California, is the author of ULTRA-AppleWorks: A Tutorial in UltraMacros Programming *and of the UltraAWesome Macros disk.]*

Printing a Portion of a Document

by Warren Williams

Printing an entire AppleWorks word processor document or spreadsheet template is easy. Just issue an Apple-P command and keep pressing the Return Key until you get your output.

But the techniques that let you print a portion of a word processor document or spreadsheet are not as obvious. Here are some procedures you can use.

Word Processor

The trick to printing a portion of a word processor document is to use the "Pause Here" command available on AppleWorks' Options Menu. Follow these steps:

1. Put the cursor at the end of the material you want to print and issue an Apple-O command to go to the Options Menu. Then issue a PH command to tell AppleWorks to "Pause Here".
2. Move the cursor to the beginning of the text you want to print.
3. Issue a New Page Command (Control-P in AppleWorks 3.0 or NP from the Options Menu in earlier versions of AppleWorks). That will eliminate unwanted page breaks in the middle of the output.
4. Issue an Apple-K command to tell AppleWorks to calculate the page breaks. Some versions of AppleWorks do not print a portion of a document reliably unless you first issue an Apple-K.
5. Issue an Apple-P command and select "Cursor". Then select your printer from the Printer Menu and press the Return Key to indicate that you want to print one copy.
6. AppleWorks will start printing and will display the "While the printer is running..." message. Press the Escape Key when "Press the Space Bar to continue" appears at the bottom of the screen.
7. Delete the Pause Here Command.

Spreadsheet

Printing a block of spreadsheet cells or adjacent rows or columns is relatively easy. Just put the cursor in the upper left-hand corner of the block, issue an Apple-P command, indicate that you want to print a block, and highlight the cells you want to print.

Printing non-adjacent rows or columns is not difficult, but requires a work-around. The idea is to save your work, delete the unwanted rows or columns, and print your output. Proceed as follows:

1. Issue an Apple-S command to save your work.
2. Issue an Apple-N command and change the name of the template. You will be deleting cells from the template and don't want to accidentally overwrite the complete template you saved in step #1 above.
3. Now you will turn off automatic calculation so your deletion of rows or columns doesn't affect the calculated values in the template. Issue an Apple-V command, select "Recalculate", "Frequency", and "Manual".
4. Use the Apple-D command to delete the unwanted rows and/or columns. Do *not* issue an Apple-K to recalculate the spreadsheet; that will generate incorrect values in the calculated cells.
5. Issue an Apple-P command and print the remaining portion of the spreadsheet.
6. Press the Escape Key to return to the Main Menu and delete the file from the desktop.

Once you experiment with these techniques, you will find that AppleWorks gives you reasonable control over the output you generate from any document.

[Dr. Warren Williams is on the faculty at Eastern Michigan University where he teaches courses in the Educational Technology program. He is the President of NAUG and is a frequent contributor to the AppleWorks Forum.]

A Retirement Estimator

by Stan Hecker

This month's template can help you determine how much money you will need for your retirement. The author assumes that you read the articles about the @FV, @PV, and @PMT functions in the December 1990 through February 1991 issues of the ***AppleWorks Forum****.*

Some of us enjoy our work so much that we will continue at our jobs the rest of our days. However, most of us will retire someday, to enjoy our free time and live out our dreams.

There is often significant anxiety associated with planning for retirement. Some of that anxiety centers on the change in lifestyle that accompanies our new life. But many of our concerns are associated with the finances of retirement. Stated simply, many of us wonder if we have enough money to retire comfortably.

This month's template is a retirement estimator that can help you predict your financial future (see *Figure 1*). You need version 3.0 of AppleWorks to use the template; it uses the @FV, @PV, and @PMT functions not offered in earlier versions of the program.

Figure 1: A Retirement Estimator

```
File: RETIREMENT.EST                                    Escape: Main Menu
=============================A=================================B======
 1|            ESTIMATING THE SAVINGS NEEDED FOR YOUR RETIREMENT FUND
 2| (Make entries at arrows--template assumes that Fund taxes are deferred.)
 3|On the next line, enter a comfortable yearly income, in
 4|today's money, taxable, as if you could retire now ---------->     $35,ØØØ
 5|The current value of your Retirement Fund, or zero ---------->    $125,ØØØ
 6|The "estate" value at your death or zero --------------------->         $Ø
 7|Your current age (in years) ---------------------------------->         37
 8|Your age when you want to retire..55?..62?..65? -------------->         65
 9|Mortality (your age at death, when fund payout ends) -------->         9Ø
1Ø|      (Next entries decimal fractions: .Ø45 for 4.5%, etc.)
11|Your estimate of the average inflation rate for life -------->        .Ø4Ø
12|Estimated average percentage-return on Retirement Fund ------>        .Ø75
13|    Make no entries below: recalculate to see results. If the
14|    word "None" appears, no deposits are needed to reach your
15|    goal, and current value of Fund may be larger than needed.
16|    Yearly retirement pay (line 4 inflated to retirement age):   $1Ø4,955
17|      Retirement Funds' highest total--just before you retire: $1,257,668
18|    Yearly deposit to Retirement Fund needed until retirement:     $3,296
-------------------------------------------------------------------------
B4: (Value, Layout-DØ, Protect-V) 35ØØØ

Type entry or use Ó commands                                  618K Avail.
```

This template computes the amount of money you must deposit annually into your retirement fund so you can withdraw the money you need once you retire. It considers the effects of inflation, the number of years you expect to live after retirement, how much money you want to leave for your heirs, and how much you have already saved.

The template is surprisingly simple and easy to construct and use. Column A contains labels that help you make your entries. Cells B4 through B12 contain the "data entry area" where you enter the assumptions for your calculations. Cells B16 through B18, which contain the only three formulas in the template, do all the necessary calculations.

Some Cautions

However, you must consider the following limitations of this template:

1. It uses a simplified financial model that assumes you will make a once-a-year investment into an IRA-type tax deferred annuity. It also assumes that you take a once-a-year withdrawal from those savings after retirement.
2. It assumes that all interest will compound annually and does not calculate the effects of more frequent compounding.
3. It assumes that the inflation rate and interest rate will both be constant during your lifetime. In reality, the fluctuations in these rates can have a dramatic impact on your retirement savings and financial needs.

4. It depends on your estimate of mortality, inflation, investment rates, and a "comfortable" retirement income; it does not help you project or calculate those estimates.
5. It does not consider the income you may receive from Social Security.
6. It ignores the impact of possible tax law changes on your retirement savings and payouts.
7. It does not calculate the amount of "excess money" in a more-than-sufficient retirement fund.
8. It assumes that the balance of the retirement fund continues to earn interest at the same rate after retirement. This assumption is not correct for all retirement programs.

Despite these limitations, the template can provide useful estimates to help you plan your retirement savings.

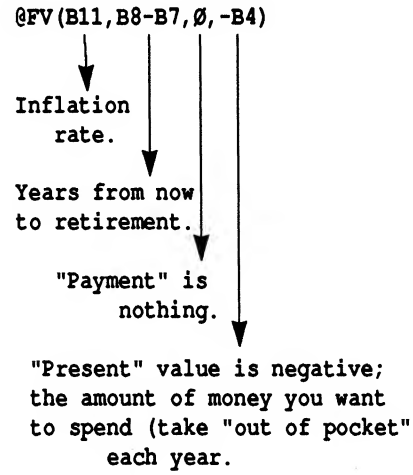
Building the Template

Follow these steps to create the template *[Ed: A working template appears on this month's issue of NAUG on Disk.]*:

1. Create a new spreadsheet called RETIREMENT. Save the template frequently as you work.
2. Issue an Apple-V command and set the calculations to "Manual" and the Value Format to "Dollars" with no decimal places.
3. Issue an Apple-L command and make column B twelve characters wide. Widen column A as much as possible without losing column B off the right edge of the screen.
4. Enter the text from *Figure 1* into column A.
5. Use the Apple-L command to set the value format for cells B7-B9 to "Fixed" with zero decimal places.
6. Set the value format for cells B11 and B12 to "Fixed" with three decimal places.
7. Type the formula `@FV(B11,B8-B7,Ø,-B4)` into cell B16. That formula calculates the amount of money you will need each year after you retire.

The formula answers the question: At the rate of inflation stated in cell B11, how many dollars will you need to buy the same goods and services you can buy today with the amount of money you entered into cell B4?

The cell references in the formula automatically capture any new data you enter into cells B4, B7, B8, or B11. The cell references are as follows:



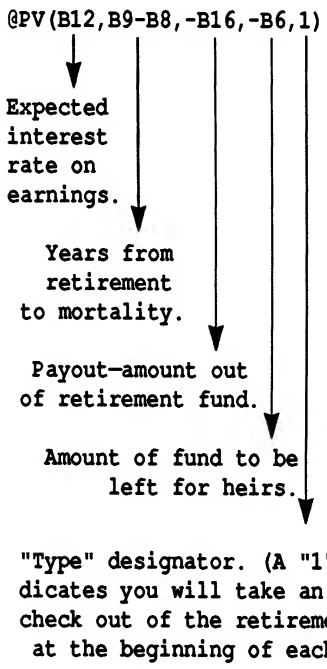
The "rate" used by this formula is the rate of inflation you entered into cell B11. The "term" is the number of years until you plan to retire (which the template calculates by subtracting your current age from the age at which you plan to retire). The "payment" is zero because you want to know the future value of the lump sum in cell B4. (See the information about "lump sums" in the article on the @FV function in the December 1990 issue of the ***AppleWorks Forum***.) The "present value" is the amount of money (in today's dollars) you want in the future. This is the value you entered into cell B4. You want to take this money out of your savings each year, so the formula converts the number in cell B4 to a negative value.

8. Enter the formula `@PV(B12,B9-B8,-B16,-B6,1)` into cell B17. That formula uses the Present Value function to determine the amount of money you will need when you retire, even though the remaining balance grows at a known rate each year.

   This formula jumps into the future, "pretends" that you are beginning your retirement, and computes how much money you will need to

yield the annual payouts determined in cell B16. The formula draws the interest rate, number of years, and the annual payout from other cells.

Examine the structure of the formula:



The "rate" is the amount of interest you expect to earn each year on your savings; you entered that value into cell B12. The "term" is the number of years you expect to live after retirement. The "payment" is the amount you will withdraw from the fund each year (the amount you calculated in cell B16), the "future value" is the amount you want to leave for heirs and not withdraw from the fund, and the "type" is "1" to indicate that you want to take your payment at the beginning of each year.

The formula uses a negative value for the "payment" (cell B16) because it represents money you take out of your savings. This is true even though you will be "paying" yourself this value as retirement income.

Similarly, the formula expresses the "future value" that you will leave for your heirs as a negative number. You will pay that money from your estate; it is money "out of pocket".

The "1" in the "type" option indicates that you will take the money at the beginning of each year. That is a reasonable assumption if you assume you will receive only one retirement check each year. You will need to save slightly less money if you take the annual payments in twelve monthly installments.

9. The formula that goes in cell B18 is too long to enter directly from the keyboard. You will type a shorter version into the formula, then use the Apple-U command and edit the formula. Follow these steps:

   A. Type the following formula into cell B18 and press the Return Key:

   ```
   @IF(@PMT(B12,B8-B7,-B5,B17,1)<Ø,@ABS(
   @PMT(B12,B8-B7,-B5,B17,1))," N")
   ```

   The error message that appears on the screen will go away when you enter data into the template.

   B. Issue an Apple-U command and expand the last few characters in the cell from " N") to " None!").

   The completed formula should read:

   ```
   @IF(@PMT(B12,B8-B7,-B5,B17,1)<Ø,@ABS(@PMT(
   B12,B8-B7,-B5,B17,1))," None!")
   ```

This technique lets you create spreadsheet formulas that are slightly larger than those usually accepted by AppleWorks.

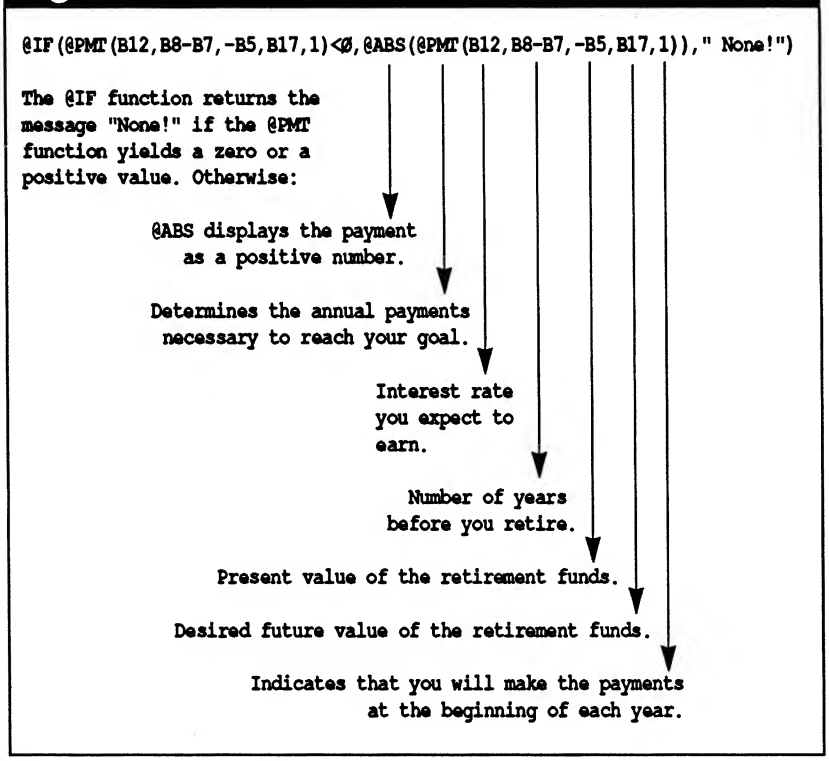
The length of this formula is daunting. However, much of its apparent complexity comes from its use of an @IF statement that determines if you already have adequate funds in your savings. That function displays "None!" if `@PMT(B12,B8-B7,-B5,B17,1)` determines that you should make "negative payments" (i.e., remove money) from the retirement account.

The rest of the formula displays the amount you must contribute annually to reach your goal.

Consider *Figure 2*, which describes the elements of the formula.

The @PMT function in the formula determines the amount you must save each year to reach your goal. The "interest rate" is the amount you expect to earn on your savings; you entered this amount into cell B12. The "term" is the difference between your current age and the age at which you expect to retire. The "present value" is the amount you

Figure 2: Formula in Cell B18



already saved. The "future value" is your goal; you calculated that value in cell B17. The "1" in the "type" entry indicates that you will make your payments into your retirement account at the beginning of each year.

The @PMT function in this example yields a negative number because it calculates the amount you must take "out of pocket" to reach your goal. The @ABS function converts that result to a positive value.

Protect Your Work

10. Now you will protect your work so you do not accidentally over-write one of the formulas. (See the article entitled "How to Change the AppleWorks Spreadsheet Defaults" in the September 1990 issue of the ***AppleWorks Forum*** for step-by-step directions that describe how to use AppleWorks' Protection Command.)

    Start by protecting the entire spreadsheet so nothing can be entered. Then over-ride that setting and allow "Values Only" in cells B4-B9 and B11-B12.

Using the Template

Many of the uses for this template are obvious; others are less apparent. For example, try entering data for individuals who are 15, 20, and 25 years away from retirement and you will see why financial consultants recommend that you get an early start in your retirement planning.

I think you will find the financial implications of living to 100 to be a serious concern. Just change cell B9 to see what you should set aside so you can enjoy your longevity.

[Stan Hecker is on the administrative staff at Michigan State University, East Lansing, Michigan, and is a partner in H&H Consulting, a Michigan concern specializing in school district financial and population analyses.]

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AppleWorks News

MECC Address Change

The July issue of the ***AppleWorks Forum*** describes a special offer from the Minnesota Educational Computer Corporation (MECC) on the company's instructional guide for AppleWorks GS. Please note MECC's new address and telephone number below. Canadian members: MECC recently discontinued the toll-free number service in Canada.

[Minnesota Educational Computer Corporation, 6160 Summit Drive North, Minneapolis, Minnesota 55430; (800) 685-6322 x. 527; (617) 569-1500.]

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How to Transfer Microsoft Works Files into AppleWorks

by Nanette Luoma

This article describes how to transfer data from the Macintosh version of Microsoft Works into AppleWorks. The author assumes that you read the articles about data transfer that appeared in earlier issues of the ***AppleWorks Forum****.*

Transferring word processor, data base, and spreadsheet files from AppleWorks into the Macintosh version of Microsoft Works is relatively easy. As described in the November 1988 issue of the ***AppleWorks Forum*** , the Works-to-Works translator included with Works does all the necessary conversions.

Unfortunately, Works-to-Works only offers one-way translations; the program will not translate Works files into AppleWorks format. This article describes procedures that let you accomplish that transfer. You can also use these procedures to transfer MacWrite II and MacWrite Pro files into AppleWorks word processor documents.

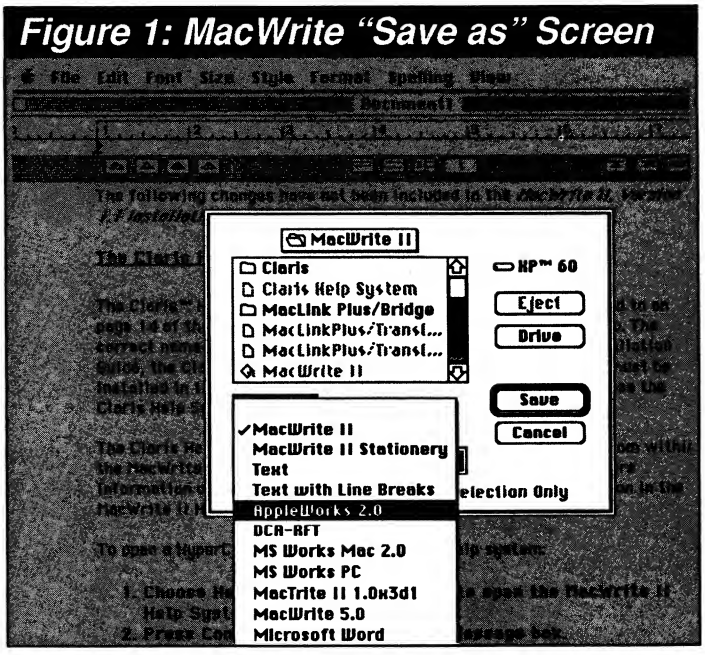
I will assume that you have a Macintosh SE/30, LC, si, ci, fx computer, or a late-model SE equipped with a "SuperDrive". (A SuperDrive is a 3.5-inch disk drive that can read and write Macintosh, MS-DOS, and ProDOS disks.) I will also assume you have a 3.5-inch disk drive connected to your Apple II.

I will describe how to transfer word processor and data base file into AppleWorks. Transferring spreadsheet files is a complex operation that requires many manual operations; I will not describe how to transfer Works spreadsheet files into AppleWorks.

Word Processor

There are at least two ways to transfer word processor files from Works into AppleWorks. One method preserves all the formatting commands in your document but requires that you own Claris' MacWrite II word processing program. If you use Works 2.00 or later, you also need DataViz's MacLink Plus Translators to preserve the format of your documents.

Figure 1: MacWrite "Save as" Screen

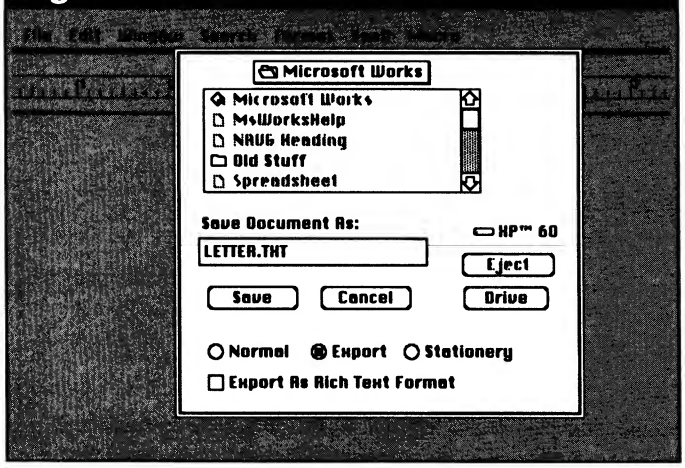


The second method does not require additional software, but does not preserve your formatting commands. You have to reformat the documents in AppleWorks after you transfer the data.

Method One: The combination of MacWrite II and the MacLink Plus translators can read and write both Works and AppleWorks files. That lets you use MacWrite to convert a document from Works to AppleWorks format. Follow these steps:

1. Save the document in Works format on the Macintosh.
2. Make certain you have the Works and AppleWorks translators in a folder named "Claris Translators" in the System Folder on your Macintosh. Follow these steps to set up these translators (skip these steps if you use version 1.0 of Works):

Figure 2: "Save as..." Screen



A. Copy the MacLink Bridge file from the MacLink disk into the Claris Translators folder.

B. Copy the MacLinkPlus/Translators and the MacLinkPlus/Translators1 files into your MacWrite II folder.

3. Launch MacWrite II and open the Works file.

4. Select "Save as..." from the MacWrite File Menu. Then pull down the "Save as..." Menu from the dialog box, highlight "AppleWorks 2.0", and save the file in AppleWorks format (see *Figure 1*).

4. Use Apple File Exchange to transfer the AppleWorks file onto a ProDOS disk. *[Ed: See the step-by-step directions in the article entitled "Transferring AppleWorks and AWGS Files to a Macintosh" in the October 1990 issue of the **AppleWorks Forum**.]*

Method Two: Microsoft Works and AppleWorks can read and write text (ASCII) files. Thus, you can save a Works document in text format, transfer the file to a ProDOS disk, and read the document into AppleWorks. However, this process does not preserve the format of the document; you will have to enter new formatting commands after you transfer the file into AppleWorks.

Follow these steps:

1. Get the Works word processor document on the Macintosh screen and select "Save as..." from the File Menu. Assign the file any name you like (I will assume you used the filename LETTER.TEXT). Then click on the Export Button at the bottom of the "Save as..." screen and save the file (see *Figure 2*). Make certain the "Export as Rich Text Format" box is *not* checked.

2. Launch Apple File Exchange and follow the directions on page 6 of the October 1990 issue of the ***AppleWorks Forum*** to transfer the file onto a ProDOS disk. I will assume you used a ProDOS disk named /DATA.

3. Launch AppleWorks and select "Add files to the desktop" from the Main Menu.

4. Indicate that you want to create a new word processor file from a text (ASCII) file.

5. If you use AppleWorks 3.0, highlight the file LETTER.TEXT, press the Return Key, and assign a new name to the file.

   If you use AppleWorks 1.x or 2.x, enter the pathname to the file. (The pathname in this example is /DATA/LETTER.TEXT.) Then press the Return Key and assign a new name to the file.

6. Enter all the necessary formatting commands and save the file as an AppleWorks word processor file on your data disk.

Data Base Files

Follow these steps to transfer a Works data base file into AppleWorks. You will have to define the category names and the screen and report formats after you perform this transfer.

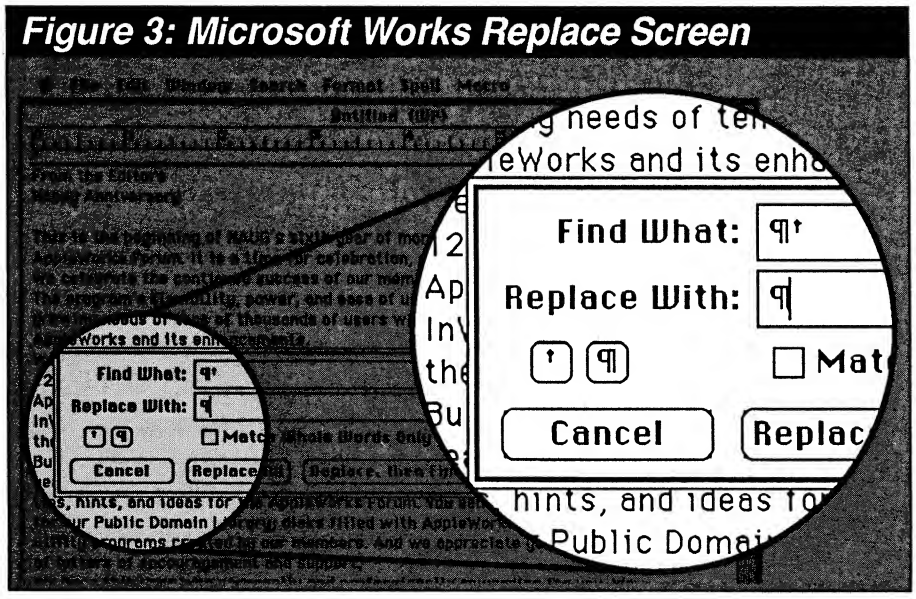
AppleWorks 3.0: AppleWorks 3.0's ability to import tab-delimited data makes it easy to transfer Works data into AppleWorks. Follow these steps if you use AppleWorks 3.0:

1. Open the data base file in Works, select "Save as..." from the File Menu, switch to your destination disk, select "Export", and save the file.

2. Use Apple File Exchange to transfer the file to a ProDOS-formatted disk.

3. Launch AppleWorks 3.0 and indicate that you want to create a new file for the data base from the text file you saved on the ProDOS disk. Indicate that the categories are separated by tabs, and the records by Returns.

Figure 3: Microsoft Works Replace Screen



4. Assign a new name to the file. AppleWorks will create a new data base file with the default category names "Category 1", "Category 2", and so on.
5. Issue an Apple-N command, press the Return Key to keep the file name, and rename the categories.
6. Delete the first record from the file and save the data base in AppleWorks format. You can now manipulate the file as if you originally entered the data into AppleWorks.

AppleWorks 1.x and 2.x: AppleWorks 1.x and 2.x users must convert the data into a format that is readable by AppleWorks. The process involves transferring the data into a Works word processor file and using Works to create a document that has one entry on each line. Follow these steps:

1. Load the data base into Works and count the number of fields in each record. Then issue a Select All Command and a Copy Command.
2. Open a new word processor document and issue a Paste Command to paste the contents of the data base into that file.
3. Select "Replace" from the Search Menu and replace all "¶↑" characters with "¶". (Enter the ¶ and ↑characters by clicking on the appropriate buttons on the lower left-hand corner of the Replace screen (see *Figure 3*).)
4. Delete any blank lines from the document by selecting "Replace" from the Search Menu and replacing all occurrences of ¶¶ with ¶.
5. Invoke the Find Command and replace all "↑" indicators with "¶". Do *not* delete any blank lines after this step; blank lines now represent blank categories in a record.
6. Select "Save as..." from the File Menu, name the file "OUTPUT" and click on the "Export" button at the bottom of the screen. That saves the file as a text file.
7. Quit Works, launch Apple File Exchange, and transfer the data to a ProDOS disk. I will assume you named this disk /DATA.
8. Launch AppleWorks and indicate that you want to create a new file for the data base from a text file.
9. AppleWorks will ask for the number of categories in the new data base. Enter the number you determined in step #1 above.
10. AppleWorks will prompt you for the complete pathname to the file. In this example, enter /DATA/OUTPUT.
11. AppleWorks will prompt you for a new name for the data base. Assign the file a new name.
12. Issue an Apple-N command and assign names to the categories.
13. Delete the first record from the file; that record contains the category names.
14. Issue an Apple-S command and save the file in AppleWorks format.

Conclusion

It is increasingly common to find individuals who work in more than one computer environment and who need to transfer data between systems. The procedures described in this article should help with that process.

[Nanette Luoma is NAUG's graphic designer and layout specialist.]

Quick Tip

A Tip for Bifocal Wearers

by Jack Countryman

You can identify computer users who wear bifocals by the way they tilt their heads back while they work. That lets them read the computer screen through the lower section of their lenses. However, sitting with one's head tilted back is uncomfortable and often strains the neck.

You can make bifocal lens wearers more comfortable by rearranging the computer components so the monitor is lower on the desk. Apple IIGS users can put the monitor directly on the desk behind the keyboard and put the CPU and disk drives on a shelf or to the side of the monitor. Apple IIe users can set the monitor on the computer and put the disk drives at the side of the computer. Apple IIc users can discard the monitor stand and rest the monitor on a book or other support on the desk directly behind the CPU.

These arrangements let bifocal wearers view the monitor through the reading segment of their lenses without hyperextending their necks.

[Jack Countryman is a school psychologist with the Decatur Country Community Schools near Greensburg, Indiana.]

Humor

My Favorite Spelling Checker

I have a spelling checker,
It came with my PC.
It plainly marques four my revue,
Mistakes I cannot sea.
I've run this poem threw it,
I'm sure your please too no;
Its letter perfect in it's way,
My check her tolled me sew.

—Anonymous

[Reprinted from Novapple, the monthly newsletter of the Northern Virginia Apple Users Group. Submitted and modified by Lee Raesly.]

Understanding SEG.PR and SEG.ER — Part 2

by John Link

This is the second of three articles that describe how AppleWorks controls the output from your printer. Mr. Link assumes that you know how to add printer codes to AppleWorks. Step-by-step directions for adding codes appear in the ***AppleWorks Handbook: Volume One*** *and the August 1986 issue of the* ***AppleWorks Forum****.*

Most printers offer features not supported by AppleWorks. Examples include color output, italics, uni-directional printing, foreign language character sets, half-high characters, mousetext, and extra heavy boldface.

The limited size of the printer drivers in SEG.PR in early versions of AppleWorks made it difficult to use printer features not supported by the program. Advanced users of AppleWorks 1.x and 2.x worked around this problem by defining their ImageWriter and Epson units as custom printers and putting the codes for unsupported features in the areas used to store superscripts and subscripts.

Special Codes

AppleWorks 3.0 addressed this concern by giving users a space to store six "Special Codes". Since you generally use pairs of printer codes to turn features on and off, the AppleWorks 3.0 Special Codes area lets you access three features not supported by unenhanced copies of AppleWorks.

If you have only one printer, you can add that printer to the AppleWorks Printer Menu up to three times. That lets you access nine different features in your printer. Unfortunately, this can be confusing because AppleWorks gives you space to label only one set of screen messages to describe all nine codes you can store in the program. In addition, this technique limits you to one *set* of codes for each document. (For example, you cannot produce italicized Spanish characters if you store the codes for italics in the settings for printer #1 and the codes for Spanish in printer #2.)

Other Approaches

Although it is easy to add Special Codes to AppleWorks 3.0, your printer manual might describe other ways to access these features. For example, some printers let you access their functions by pressing buttons on the printer. (The ImageWriter II only allows access to its three print quality modes through buttons. Some Epson printers include a SelecType Control Panel that lets you use many of the features built into the printer.) You can press the appropriate buttons at the beginning of the document or insert Pause Here Commands and change settings anywhere in the document.

Another approach is to change the DIP switches in the printer to invoke a mode you use often, then use a Special Codes entry to turn off that setting at the beginning of any non-standard document. Turning the printer off and back on will restore the DIP switch setting.

Using the Characters Per Inch Area

AppleWorks 3.0 also lets you customize any set of printer codes after you add the printer to SEG.ER. This is a powerful feature that lets you add an almost unlimited number of printer functions to AppleWorks. For example, you can use the Characters Per Inch settings area to store special codes.

To elaborate: ImageWriter printers cannot print at

Figure 1: Using the Characters Per Inch Settings

```
--------Chars per Inch: 11 chars
^            <-------------------------  This is a tab.
--------Chars per Inch: 10 chars
From this point on the printer will produce Spanish characters at
10 cpi.
--------Chars per Inch: 14 chars
^            <-------------------------  This is a tab.
--------Chars per Inch: 10 chars
Now the printer will print in the standard USA character set.
```

Figure 2: Sample ImageWriter Output

¿Se siente mejor la niña?

Does your child feel better?

Adding 13 CPI to an ImageWriter I

Although ImageWriter I and ImageWriter II printers can both print at 13.4 cpi, AppleWorks' ImageWriter I driver does not support this size output. That is because the Apple Dot Matrix printer (which shares the ImageWriter I driver) cannot print at 13 cpi.

Unfortunately, ImageWriter I owners cannot use the ImageWriter II driver because it includes superscript and subscript commands that do not work with an ImageWriter I.

However, AppleWorks 3.0 lets you add the codes for 13 cpi output to the ImageWriter I printer driver. Just indicate that you want to change the printer specifications for the ImageWriter, select "Printer Codes" from the Change A Printer Menu, and "Characters per inch" from the Printer Codes Menu. Indicate that you want to enter the codes for 13 cpi and enter

```
Control-O Escape e
```

"Control-O" ensures that headline mode is off; "Escape e" is the command for 13 cpi.

See the ***AppleWorks Handbook: Volume One*** or the August 1986 issue of the ***AppleWorks Forum*** for step-by-step directions that describe how to add printer codes.

11, 14, 16, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, or 24 characters per inch (cpi); these areas of the AppleWorks ImageWriter driver are empty in SEG.ER. You can store the codes that activate the additional features of your printer in these areas. However, AppleWorks only lets you enter a characters per inch setting at the beginning of a paragraph. Thus, you cannot use this technique to store codes (such as italics begin/end) that you use for a single word or phrase.

AppleWorks also uses the characters per inch setting to determine how many characters to print on a line. For example, when you issue a 14 cpi command, AppleWorks will try to print 84 characters on each six-inch line (I assumed a platen width of 8.0 inches and left and right margins of 1.0 inches). If you issue a 14 cpi command to invoke a special feature, you must also send the code that restores the current cpi setting before you print the next line of text.

AppleWorks normally sends the current characters per inch code at the beginning of every line, but it does not send the code when you "print" a blank line. Thus, if you store the code for Spanish in the 11 cpi area, you need to enter at least one non-blank line in your document after the 11 cpi code. Otherwise, the Spanish Begin code will not get to the printer.

Fortunately, AppleWorks 3.0 treats a line containing a tab as a non-blank line, even if it does not print any characters on the line.

An Example

The example in *Figure 1* assumes that you stored the command to invoke the Spanish (Escape D Control-G Control-@) and USA (Escape Z Control-G Control-@) character sets in the 11 and 14 cpi areas within AppleWorks respectively. The 11 cpi command in *Figure 1* tells AppleWorks to send the command for Spanish before sending the next non-blank line. The following line contains only a tab; it assumes you have at least one tab stop in your document.

As a result, AppleWorks sends the Spanish Begin command followed by enough spaces to reach the first tab stop, then skips to the next line. The 10 cpi command on the following line tells AppleWorks to send the correct number of characters on each line. Since the 10 cpi command does not cancel the Spanish character set, the ImageWriter will print the following lines in 10 cpi Spanish characters.

The 14 cpi command tells AppleWorks to send the USA character set command at the beginning of the next line, and the tab-only line sends that command to the printer. The last 10 cpi command tells AppleWorks to send the right number of characters per line.

Figure 2 presents the ImageWriter output generated by the commands in *Figure 1*.

Differences within AppleWorks

You should also note that AppleWorks is not consistent in its use of the commands stored in SEG.ER. For example, it issues a special initialization sequence each time you print anything from the word processor. (That sequence usually includes the commands for 6 lines per inch and 10 characters per inch, but AppleWorks issues additional commands to some printers. For instance, AppleWorks sends the command for bi-directional printing and forward line feeds before printing each word processor document on an ImageWriter. The program stores its special initialization sequence separate from the other commands. You cannot modify these initialization codes.) AppleWorks also issues a series of commands that "reset" the printer after every word processor print operation. (The reset sequence is usually the same as the initialization sequence.) However, AppleWorks does not send these initialization and reset sequences when you print reports from the data base or spreadsheet modules, or when you issue an Apple-H command to print a copy of the current screen.

In addition, there are differences between the AppleWorks printer drivers themselves. For example, some drivers send commands to control margin settings and page length. Other drivers "print" blank spaces to establish the left margin and issue Carriage Returns and Form Feeds to maintain the right margin and page lengths respectively. (The Epson FX driver "prints" blank spaces; the ImageWriter drivers use the "Escape F nnnn" command to set the left margin and the "Escape H nnnn" command to redefine page length. ["nnnn" is the number of 1/144ths of an inch needed for the margins.])

The Data Base and Spreadsheet

As indicated earlier, AppleWorks does not use the word processor initialization codes when it prints a data base or spreadsheet report. Instead, it sends the regular characters per inch and lines per inch commands before it sends your report to the printer. It gets these commands from the same area used by the word processor when you issue these com-

Combining Printer Codes

Advanced AppleWorks users often combine printer codes to generate personalized or stylized output. For example, normal height 17 cpi characters look crowded when printed at eight lines per inch (lpi). ImageWriter II printers can print these characters with the "half-height" character set, so I routinely use the 8 lpi and half-height printer commands together. By adding the half-height command to the command for 8 lpi, I can use the six Special Codes for other features.

To combine the commands, you simply add the half-height command (Escape w) to AppleWorks' ImageWriter 8 lpi command (Escape B Escape f). (The new command is Escape B Escape f Escape w.) Then AppleWorks will print vertically condensed characters every time you issue an 8 lpi command in a word processor, data base, or spreadsheet document.

Unfortunately, combining commands creates its own problem: Once you print at 8 lpi, all subsequent printing will be half-height.

I solve this problem by adding the code that turns on full-height printing to the 6 lpi command. (The 6 lpi command becomes Escape A Escape f Escape W.) The data base and spreadsheet automatically cancel the half-height printing because these modules issue a 6 lpi command at the beginning of each report. The word processor module gets its 6 lpi command from an area that does not contain your new code, so you must insert a 6 lpi command at the beginning of every word processor document. Otherwise any documents you print after a data base or spreadsheet report will appear in half-height characters.

ImageWriter/AppleWorks Anomalies

Did you ever notice that the AppleWorks screen does not match your ImageWriter output when you print with large characters? Here is why:

ImageWriter printers only accept commands that produce 9, 10, 12, 13.4, 15, and17 characters per inch output. AppleWorks "creates" the larger 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8 cpi characters by printing a smaller character set in "headline mode". The headline mode command tells the ImageWriter to print each character twice its regular width. Thus, AppleWorks generates 5 cpi output by issuing a headline mode command and a 10 cpi command.

ImageWriter printers do not have an 8 cpi character set. When you tell AppleWorks to print at 4 cpi, AppleWorks tells the ImageWriter to print the 9 cpi characters in headline mode. Although AppleWorks "thinks" it is printing at 4 cpi, the printer produces 4.5 cpi printouts.

This problem recurs when you print at 7 cpi (which AppleWorks prints by using headline mode with the 15 cpi characters; that produces 7.5 cpi printouts) and 8 cpi (which is 17 cpi stretched 200 percent; a true 8.5 cpi).

Finally, the ImageWriter prints at 13.4 cpi, not the 13 cpi specified by AppleWorks. Although it is difficult to notice any differences with characters that small, I have also noticed that a one-inch margin printed at 13 cpi is about one quarter of an inch larger than a one-inch margin printed at the other settings.

As you would expect, the ImageWriter emulator for LaserWriters supplied with the Apple IIGS system software re-creates these phenomena. After all, its job is to emulate, not improve upon the ImageWriter. *[Ed: LaserWriter owners who want to avoid the differences between screen formatting and printed output can get John Link's SuperPatch 8.0 program which includes SuperTalk. SuperTalk produces exceptional LaserWriter output from AppleWorks.]*

mands within a document. It does not get the commands from the area that stores the initialization sequence for the AppleWorks word processor.

Since AppleWorks does not send "reset" commands to the printer after printing a data base or spreadsheet report, AppleWorks uses the special initialization string in the word processor to clear any residual effect of printer commands used in data base and spreadsheet reports.

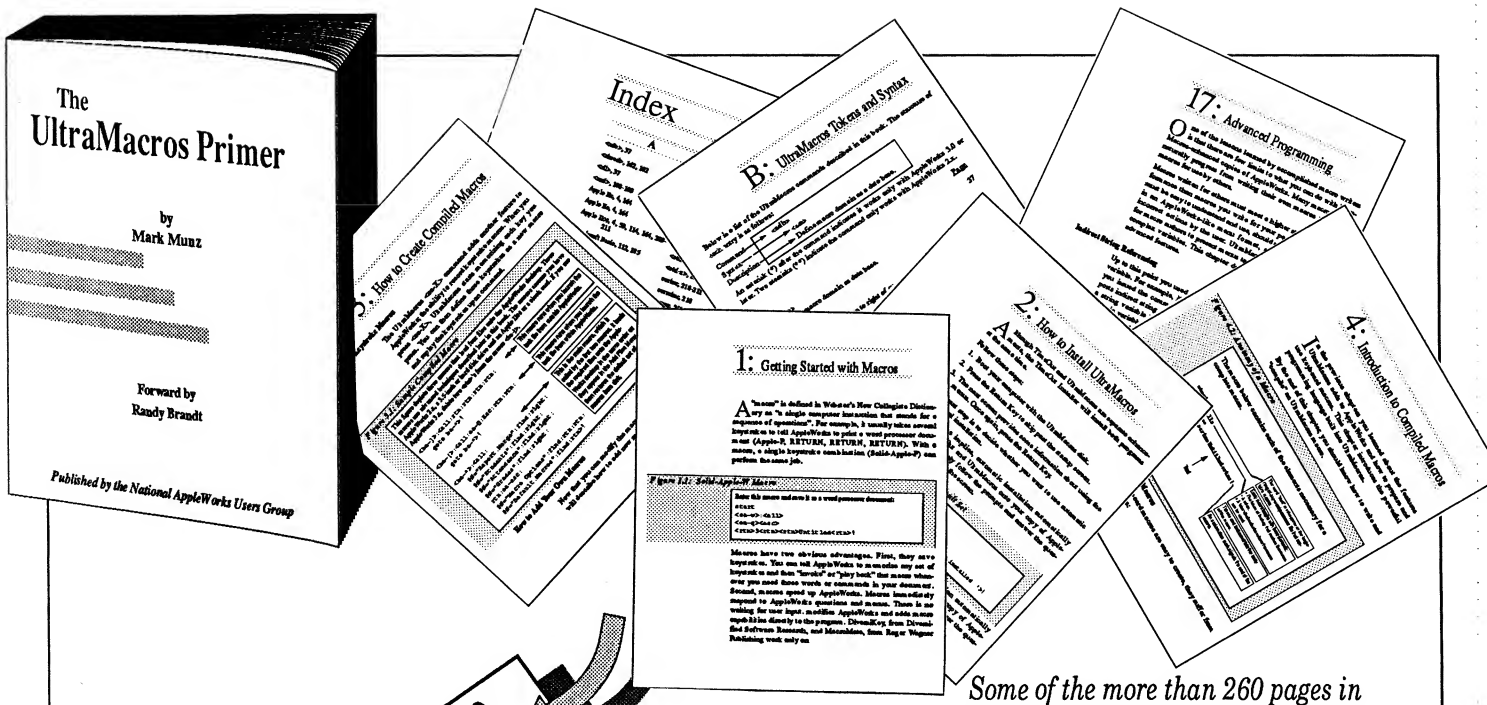
Although AppleWorks offers users a chance to enter special codes within the data base and spreadsheet modules, it activates those commands for the entire report. Thus, you cannot use the data base or spreadsheet Special Codes area to print one or two words in a foreign language or italics.

Conclusion

Obviously, Claris was aware of our desire for more flexible print drivers when they designed version 3.0 of AppleWorks. However, I wonder if they realized how much functionality they added by letting users customize SEG.ER.

Next month, I will present some suggestions for Epson FX owners and will describe how AppleWorks generates fully justified text.

[John Link is a Professor of Art at Western Michigan University. He is the developer of SuperPatch and is an AppleWorks consultant.]



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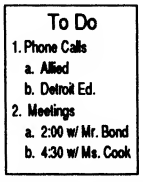

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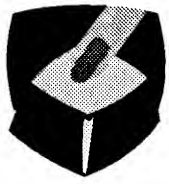

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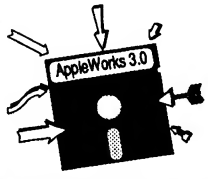

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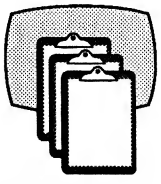

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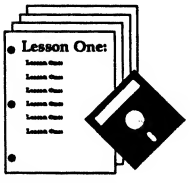

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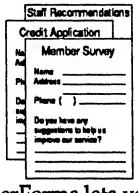
A 166-page workbook and disk with SuperFonts lessons and ideas. Requires TimeOut SuperFonts.



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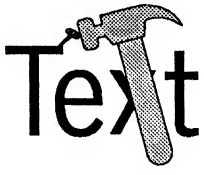

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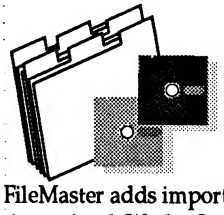

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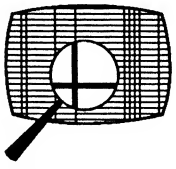

SpreadTools
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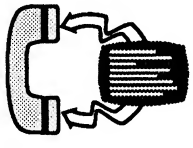
SpreadTools lets you link spreadsheets, transform column data into rows, check for errors in formulas, copy blocks, and more.



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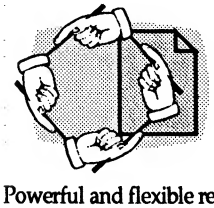

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Qty.	Module	Ea.	Price
_____	Companion Plus*	$29.95	_____
_____	DeskTools	29.95	_____
_____	DeskTools II	29.95	_____
_____	FileMaster	29.95	_____
_____	GS Font Editor *	29.95	_____
_____	Graph	50.95	_____
_____	MacroEase	23.95	_____
_____	Outliner*	39.95	_____
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_____	PowerPack	29.95	_____
_____	QuickSpell	39.95	_____
_____	ReportWriter	45.95	_____
_____	SideSpread	29.95	_____
_____	SpreadTools	35.95	_____
_____	SuperFonts	39.95	_____
_____	SuperFonts Activity Guide	29.95	_____
_____	SuperForms	39.95	_____
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_____	Thesaurus	29.95	_____
_____	TextTools	29.95	_____
_____	UltraMacros	35.95	_____
		Subtotal	$ _____
	Shipping		
	$3.50 for one module		$ _____
	Free if you order 2 or more items.		
		Total Enclosed	$ _____

* A stand-alone application, not a TimeOut module.

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Credit Card #

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Expiration Date

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Name (Please print)

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Address (UPS shipping - No P.O. boxes please.)

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City, State, Zip

Publish It!4: Powerful Page Layout for AppleWorks Users

by Bruce Shanker

It's no secret that for all its flexibility, utility, and power, AppleWorks can't do everything. There are times that we must set AppleWorks aside and use a program dedicated for another application.

For example, consider the realm of desktop publishing. Although advanced AppleWorks users can use work-arounds to produce two column and color text output, the production of full-page newsletters with a variety of fonts, rules, and mixed graphics and text, is best left to a dedicated page layout program.

Publish It!4, the latest version of the popular desktop publishing program from Timeworks, can produce these heavily formatted documents. Publish It!4 makes it easy to print pages with articles from different files, print in black and white or color, and print multiple columns with black and white or color graphics. The program gives you extensive control of formatting, including control of both the inter-letter and inter-line spacing.

Publish It!4 can generate PostScript output for PostScript-compatible laser printers and imagesetters; this is the best output possible from an Apple II computer. *Figure 1* presents a portion of a page produced with Publish It!4 and printed on an Apple LaserWriter.

What You Need

Computer users usually associate page layout programs like Publish It! with powerful Macintosh and MS-DOS computers. But Publish It!4 runs under ProDOS 8 on any enhanced Apple IIe, IIc, IIc+, or IIGS equipped with at least 128K of RAM and a mouse. (Publish It!4 lets you use a joystick, but joystick control is difficult. I recommend a mouse.)

The program offers an Apple IIGS/Macintosh-like graphic user interface, including pull-down menus and tools. The interface is easy to learn and is well suited for the page design and layout process (see *Figure 2*). Timeworks didn't forget keyboard-oriented users; Publish It!4 offers an expanded set of keystroke combinations that duplicate features available on the menus.

Publish It!4 recognizes all available memory expansion cards, including GS memory, auxiliary RAM cards (e.g., RamWorks and ZRAM cards), and peripheral slot memory cards (e.g., Apple Expanded Memory, RamFactor, and RAM Express cards). Publish It!4 uses this memory to speed up program operation or to accept large documents.

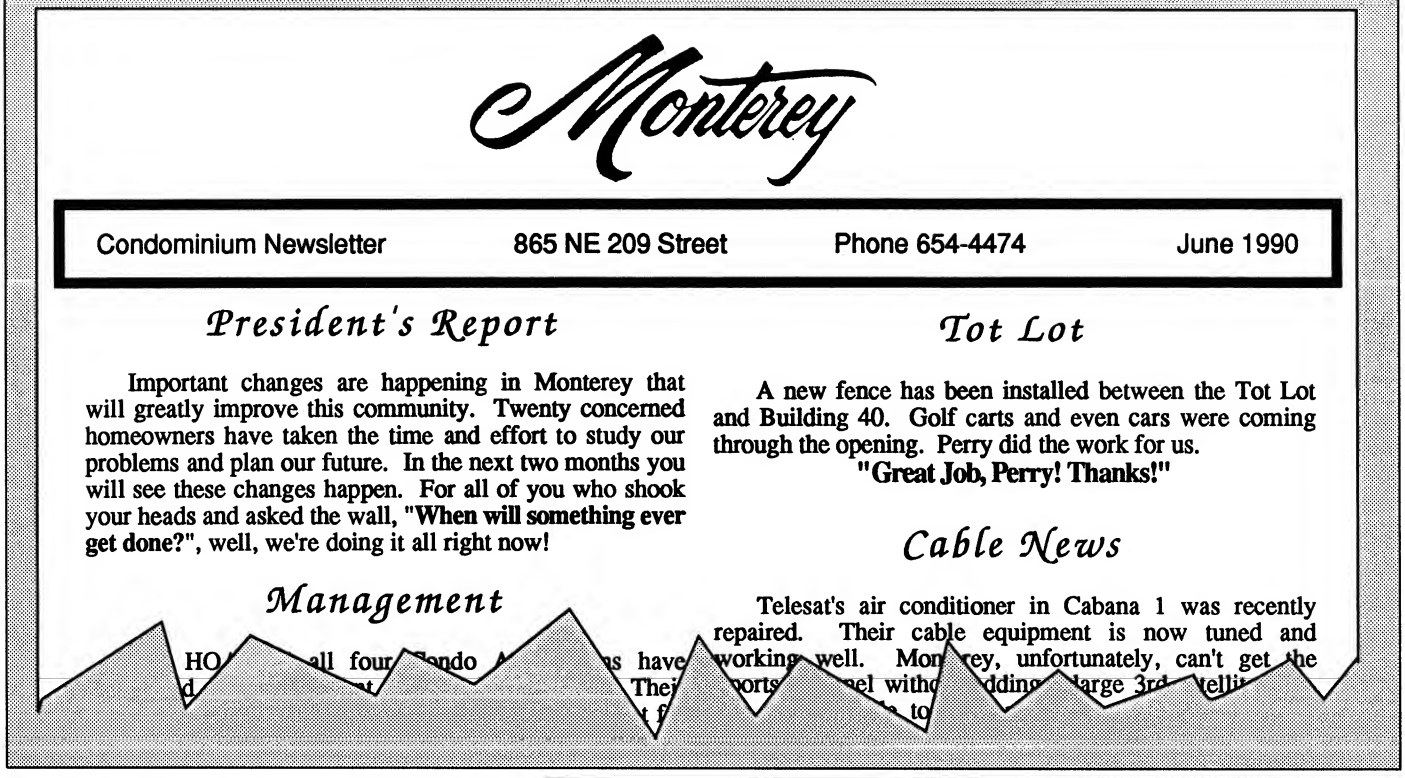
What You Get

The Publish It!4 package includes both 5.25-inch and 3.5-inch disk copies of the program, a disk filled with clipart, a 250-page Publish It!3 manual, a 17-page Publish It!4 supplement, and a Reference Card. The program is not copy protected and installs easily on a hard drive.

Owners of earlier versions of Publish It! can order Timeworks' $29.95 upgrade package that includes both the 5.25-inch or 3.5-inch disks and a 17-page supplement to the Publish It!3 manual.

Timeworks also offers add-on packages including a disk of templates for invitations, newsletters, brochures, and pamphlets, three sets of clipart disks, and three fonts disks. (Publish It!4 uses special high density (72 dpi by 120 dpi) fonts that are optimized for the program. Although the program lets you use any standard GS font, Publish It!4 changes the aspect ratio of these fonts. Most users either do not notice or do not object to the modified shape of each character.)

Figure 1: Sample Page from Publish It!4



Monterey

Condominium Newsletter | 865 NE 209 Street | Phone 654-4474 | June 1990

President's Report

Important changes are happening in Monterey that will greatly improve this community. Twenty concerned homeowners have taken the time and effort to study our problems and plan our future. In the next two months you will see these changes happen. For all of you who shook your heads and asked the wall, **"When will something ever get done?"**, well, we're doing it all right now!

Tot Lot

A new fence has been installed between the Tot Lot and Building 40. Golf carts and even cars were coming through the opening. Perry did the work for us.

"Great Job, Perry! Thanks!"

Cable News

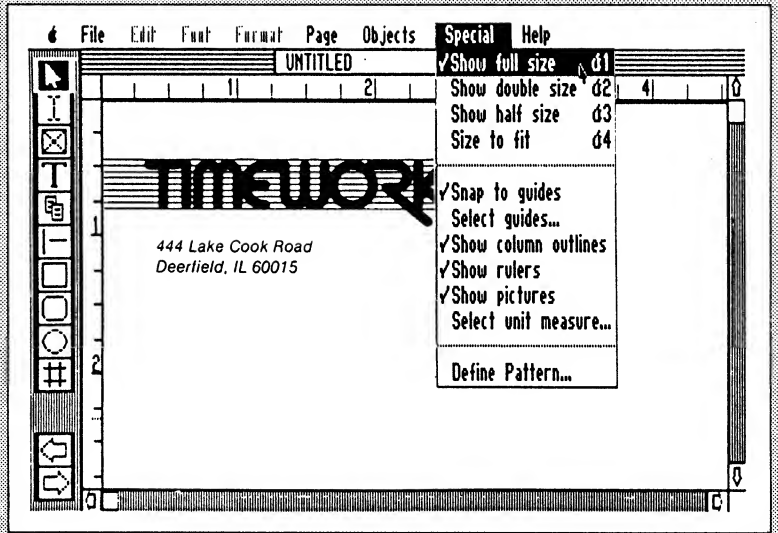
Telesat's air conditioner in Cabana 1 was recently repaired. Their cable equipment is now tuned and working well. Monterey, unfortunately, can't get the

Management

HO all four Condo A s have

Thei

Figure 2: The Publish It!4 Screen



Program Operation

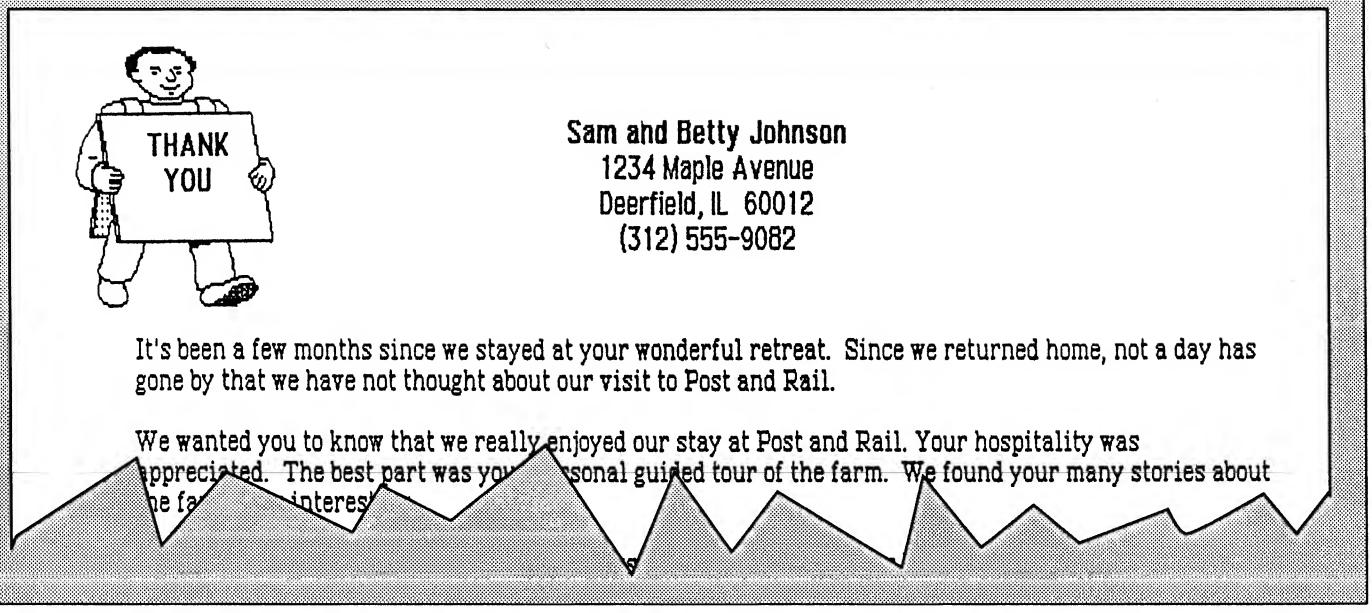
You start a Publish It! document by using the Text and Graphic Tools to design the basic layout of the page. The process is fairly intuitive; you click on the tool in the tool pallet, then click on the upper left-hand corner of the box and drag to define its size and shape.

Each box becomes an "object". Publish It!4 lets you change the size of the object by dragging any of the "handles" the program attaches to the corners and edges of the box. You can also change the object specifications by double clicking on the box, by choosing "Show Object Specifications" from the pull-down menu, or by entering an Apple-M from the keyboard. Publish It!4 then displays a dialog box that lets you enter precise measurements to define the size and placement of the "object".

Publish It!4 lets you copy any object. Thus, you can design a two column document by creating one text column and copying the column. You then re-position the second column by changing its specifications. Finally, you use the Link Tool to "link" the columns so text flows from one to the other.

Publish It!4 lets you save your work as a "document" or as a "template" you can use to create new documents. Publish It!4 also lets you use any existing page as a template for an additional page. Thus, you can create a single two-column page including

Figure 3: Output from an HP DeskJet



a header and footer and make copies of the page for the rest of your multi-page newsletter.

Importing Text

Once you define the page, you can import text into the document. Publish It!4 imports and preserves the format of AppleWorks and Bank Street Writer files. The program also accepts text files from other word processing programs; however, you must reformat those documents after importing the files into Publish It!4.

Publish It!4 automatically flows the text into the linked text boxes. If the text is too long, Publish It!4 displays a dark bar at the bottom of the last text box in the linked chain. You add pages with the same format as the page on the screen; your text automatically flows into the new pages.

The operations are intuitive and easy to remember, but you will want to work through the excellent tutorial to become comfortable with the program.

Incorporating Graphics

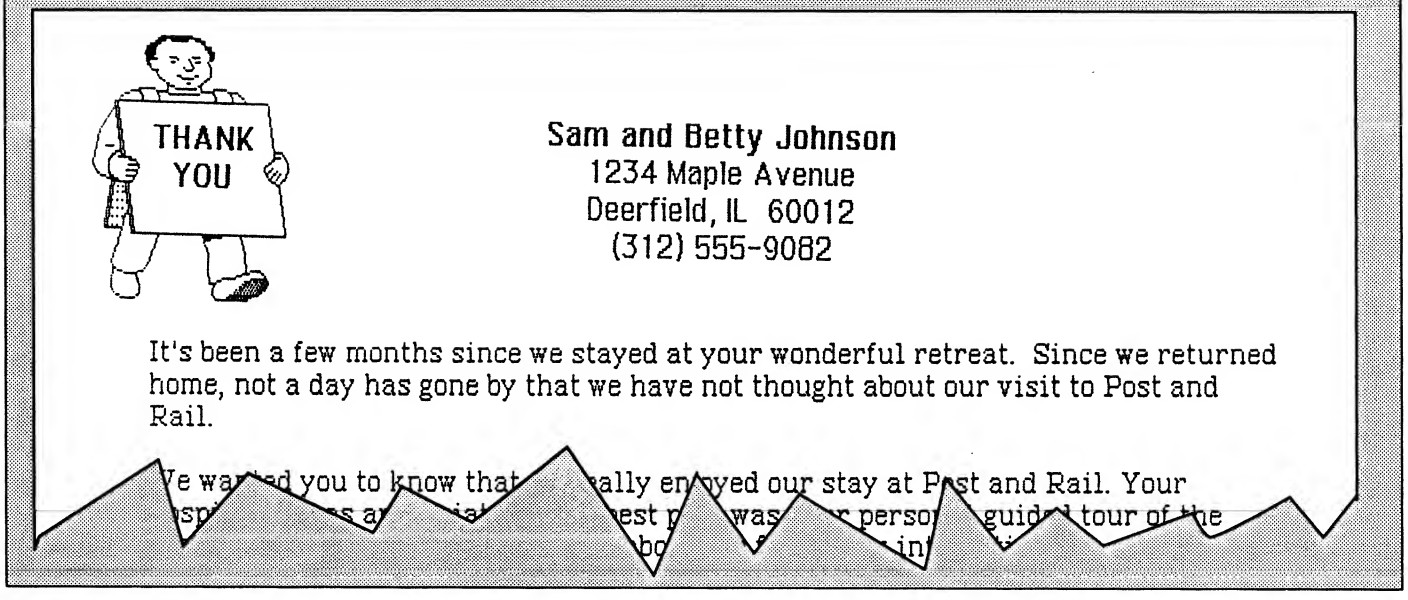
Publish It!4 automatically reads graphic images from either DOS 3.3 or ProDOS disks. That lets you import original Print Shop graphics and other graphics stored on DOS 3.3 disks, or ProDOS graphics from New Print Shop, Print Shop GS, ProDOS paint programs (e.g., Dazzle Draw and MousePaint), and GS paint programs (e.g., PaintWorks Gold and Platinum Paint). Publish It!4 can also import DOS 3.3 Print Shop graphics you converted to ProDOS.

When you select the graphic file you want to import, Publish It!4 draws a box that represents the size of the image. You can then cut, copy, paste, resize, or reposition the graphic anywhere in the document.

The program does not offer a paint module, so you cannot create graphic images within Publish It!4. However, the program offers some drawing tools that let you draw horizontal or vertical lines, rectangles, squares, rounded rectangles, circles, and ovals. You can make these objects opaque or transparent and can fill the objects with any one of 24 pre-defined fill patterns which you can customize to your taste. Publish It!4 lets you create your own pattern if you don't like the pre-defined patterns.

Publish It!4 automatically recognizes Apple IIGS graphics as color objects but treats all others as black and white images. You can change a graphic object to color or black and white by clicking on the color box in the object specifications. Publish It!4 does not show objects in color, but prints the image in color if you select color printing and have a color-capable printer.

Figure 4: Output from an ImageWriter II



Editing and Printing

Publish It!4 contains a rudimentary word processor that lets you create and edit text on the page. You can use the word processor to create headlines and captions for figures, to format your document, and to boldface, underline, italicize, outline, or shadow your text. However, the Publish It!4 word processor is slow when compared to dedicated word processing programs; you will want to use AppleWorks, not Publish It! to create the original text for the document.

Printing the document is simple. You either select Print from the File Menu or issue an Apple-P command and respond to the on-screen prompts.

The quality of your output depends on the printer you use. The best Publish It!4 output comes from Apple LaserWriter printers and imagesetters that support PostScript. Publish It!4's Hewlett Packard LaserJet and DeskJet drivers do not support the built-in fonts in those printers but instead produce 150 dots per inch output. That makes DeskJet printouts look like they came from a high quality dot matrix printer (see *Figure 3*). Although they are highly readable, these printouts lack the smooth lines Publish It!4 produces when you print on a PostScript device.

The Publish It!4 drivers for the ImageWriter I and ImageWriter II printers also produce surprisingly attractive output. *Figure 4* contains a sample of output from an ImageWriter II.

Unfortunately, the new TrueType LaserWriter LS and StyleWriter printers do not support PostScript and are not compatible with Publish It!4 or with any other Apple II software.

New Features

Timeworks added a number of features to the latest version of Publish It!. These include:

1. Ability to format a disk without leaving the program.
2. Automatic search of all disks online to find all available fonts. (However, Publish It!4 still limits you to a maximum of 24 fonts in the pull down menu and lets you access only the first 94 fonts in any folder.)
3. Ability to select all objects on a page.
4. Automatic flow of text from page to page following the pattern of the first page.
5. Automatic hyphenation, which produces more attractive output, particularly in fully justified documents.
6. Ability to create a text file from any text object in Publish It!4. This lets you export an article into AppleWorks or prepare it for distribution through electronic services.
7. Ability to display and edit the object specifications by double-clicking on the object.

8. Improved ability to print to disk.
9. Improved support for AppleTalk (including the ability to name PostScript files saved to disk).

Bugs and Limitations

Publish It!4 is a complex program that is remarkably stable; I did not encounter a single problem during the 50 hours I worked with the program.

The most significant limitation of Publish It!4 is its inability to work on more than one file at a time. Thus, a user cannot easily cut or copy something from one document into another. AppleWorks users who switch between files with the Apple-Q command won't find that feature in Publish It!4.

Publish It!4 gets close to offering a "What you see is what you get" environment, but the display does not always match your output. Specifically, special character fonts print correctly but do not appear on the screen. (For example, Zapf Dingbats prints a right arrow correctly but displays the letter "Z" on the screen.) You have to select "Preview" from the Publish It!4 File Menu to see the correct symbol while you work.

Quality of Documentation

My copy of Publish It!4 came with the Publish It!3 manual and an update. The manual is well written and easy-to-read, and the tutorial in the manual is an excellent way to get started learning the program. The manual also includes the reference material you will need after you become comfortable with Publish It!.

I was not bothered by the inclusions of a separate Publish It!4 supplement. Publish It!4 is an evolutionary upgrade to the program and the supplement does an excellent job of describing the new features it adds to Publish It!. *[Ed: By the time you read this, Timeworks Plus plans to ship Publish It!4 with a new manual.]*

The Reference Card makes it easy to remember the Quick Keys and the function of each tool on the pallet.

Support

Timeworks offers two levels of telephone support. During normal business hours, users can reach the company through a regular toll number. My calls to this service were answered promptly by knowledgeable technicians who knew the answers to my questions.

The company also offers a 24-hour 900-number pay-for-service telephone support line that costs $2 per minute. I called this number one Saturday afternoon and talked to an equally knowledgeable technician who answered my questions. The technician could not answer one question and called on Monday with the information I needed.

I appreciate the two levels of telephone support and rate the technical support for Publish It!4 "excellent".

Value

Publish It!4 offers Apple II users a powerful page layout program for less than $100; similar programs in the Macintosh or MS-DOS environment cost hundreds of dollars. Timeworks maintains an inexpensive upgrade program for owners of earlier versions of Publish It! and markets reasonably priced add-ons including fonts and clipart. I consider Publish It!4 an excellent value.

Conclusion

Publish It!4 helps AppleWorks users prepare attractive newsletters, flyers, and other heavily formatted documents that include both text and graphics. The program is easy to use, flexible, and reasonably priced. I consider Publish It!4 an essential part of my Apple II software library.

[Publish It!4 lists for $149.95. Until September 30, NAUG members can buy Publish It!4 directly from the publisher for $80 which includes postage and an Accessory Pack of your choice (list price: $39.95). Upgrades from earlier versions of Publish It! cost $29.95 plus $4.70 s/h. Contact the company for site license information. Timeworks, 625 Academy Drive, Northbrook, Illinois 60062; (708) 559-1300. Orders only: (800) 323-7744.]

[Bruce Shanker is a mathematics teacher at Kensington High School in Philadelphia (PA). He is one of NAUG's Beagle Buddies and is NAUG's Vitesse Ambassador, Timeworks Ambassador, and Seven Hills Partner.]

Change the Dictionary Location

by Keith Johnson

The spelling checker built into AppleWorks 3.0 compares the words in a word processor document to a list of words in two spelling dictionaries. A large file called MAIN.DICTIONARY contains the spelling dictionary supplied with AppleWorks. AppleWorks also includes a small file called CUST.DICTIONARY that it uses to store the words you add to your spelling list.

Because MAIN.DICTIONARY is so large and because floppy disks run so slowly, it takes a while for AppleWorks to scan the dictionary during the spell checking process. One way to speed up AppleWorks is to copy the MAIN.DICTIONARY and CUST.DICTIONARY files to a RAM disk so the spell checking process runs at electronic speeds. *[Ed: A RAM disk is a segment of memory set aside to emulate the function of a floppy disk. RAM disks work 20-30 times faster than floppy disks.]*

Unfortunately, AppleWorks 3.0 expects the dictionary files to be on the same disk or in the same directory you use to store the program. Thus, AppleWorks will not find the dictionary files on a RAM disk. However, you can patch AppleWorks so that the program looks for the dictionaries in a different location.

The March 1990 issue of the ***AppleWorks Forum*** contains an excellent article by John Link that describes this patch. John Link's Twister and Copy.D programs and Randy Brandt's SpellCopy also install the necessary patch in AppleWorks and copy the spelling dictionaries to your RAM disk.

Why a Macro?

But patching AppleWorks is not a flexible approach because it becomes difficult to switch between disk-based and RAM based locations for your dictionaries. For example, you may want to use the normal disk-based dictionary for most of your work and only use a RAM disk dictionary when you plan a lot of spell-checking. That lets you use the RAM in your computer to run other programs instead of using that space to store unnecessary spelling dictionaries. A more flexible approach is to use a macro to temporarily modify AppleWorks so it can find the dictionaries in other locations.

Several **NAUG** members submitted macros that perform this task. My favorite is an elegant macro by Steve Ellis that lets you enter any pathname you want for the dictionary files. Unfortunately, Mr. Ellis' macro is too long and complex for this space.

My macro is simpler and less powerful; it just lets you switch between a RAM-based directory and the normal boot directory.

Getting Ready

The macro assumes that you set aside at least 200K of memory as a RAM disk to store the spelling dictionaries. There are three ways to set up a RAM disk, depending on your system:

1. ProDOS automatically formats Apple's Extended Memory Card, Applied Engineering's RamFactor card, and other standard peripheral-slot-based cards as a RAM disk upon bootup. If you have one of these cards, your system automatically sets up a RAM disk when you boot your computer.
2. Apple IIGS users can use the Control Panel to set aside a segment of memory as a RAM disk.
3. Owners of Applied Engineering's RamWorks card or other auxiliary slot cards can use special software to set up a RAM disk. This software is generally available from the manufacturer or from third party vendors.

Then you must use a file copy program to copy the MAIN.DICTIONARY and CUST.DICTIONARY files (or whatever you called your custom dictionary) to the RAM disk before you boot AppleWorks.

Next, you launch AppleWorks. The program will

Figure 1: Dictionary Switching Macro

```
V:<awp :                          { Define the macro...word processor only.                    }
$1 = "/APPLEWORKS/" :             { Store the name of the boot disk/directory in $1.            }
                                  { Replace /APPLEWORKS with your own boot disk/directory.     }
$2 = "/RAM5/" :                   { Store the name of the RAM disk in $2. Replace /RAM5 with the name  }
                                  { of your RAM disk.                                          }
$3 = $1 :                         { Set $3 to your boot directory.                             }
x = peek $FØ6 :                   { Get the value of the dictionary location flag.             }
ifnot x = Ø $3 = $2 :             { If flag ≠ Ø, store the alternate pathname in $3.           }
elseoff :                         { If flag = Ø, leave /APPLEWORKS in $1.                      }
msg ' Current dictionary located at '+ $3 + ': change it? (y/n) ' :
                                  { Display the current pathname and prompt the user for y/n.  }
k = key : $9 = chr$ k :           { Store the user response in $9.                             }
ifnot $9 = "Y" or $9 = "y" :      { If user does not respond with "Y" or "y"...                }
   msg "" : endmacro :            { ...clear the message area and end the macro.               }
elseoff :                         { If the user responds with "Y" or "y"...                    }
if x > Ø :                        { ...and if the user is using a RAM disk...                  }
   then poke $FØ6, Ø :            { ...set the flag to use the boot disk...                    }
   msg "" : endmacro :            { ...clear the message area and end the macro.               }
elseoff :                         { If the user is not using a RAM disk...                     }
   $3 = $2 :                      { ...store the RAM disk name in $3...                        }
   msg "" :                       { ...clear the message...                                    }
   w = len $3 :                   { ...store the length of the pathname in variable w...       }
   x = $A6BA :                    { ...set x for the start of pathname location...             }
   poke $FØ6, 1 :                 { ...set the flag to indicate use of alternate location...   }
   poke x, w :                    { ...poke the number of characters in the name into the first byte... }
   x = x + 1 : y = 1 :            { ...and initialize the variables.                           }
begin :                           { Begin the loop that stores the name of the RAM disk.       }
   $9 = mid $3,y,1 :              { Store the next character of the RAM disk name in $9.       }
   z = asc $9 :                   { Convert that character to an ASCII value.                  }
   poke x, z :                    { Store the character.                                       }
   x = x + 1 : y = y + 1 :        { Increment the variables.                                   }
   ifnot y > w rpt>!              { If not finished, repeat the loop.                          }
```

automatically use any portion of the RAM card not already occupied by the dictionaries, but will leave the dictionary files unchanged.

Using the Macro

Add the macro in *Figure 1* to the word processor document that contains your default macros and compile. Replace the names "/APPLEWORKS/" and "/RAM5/" with the boot and RAM directories appropriate for your system, otherwise AppleWorks will get trapped in a loop looking for the dictionaries.

The <sa-V> command then switches dictionary locations. The macro will display the current pathname to the dictionary and will ask if you want to change the location. If you press the letter "y", the macro makes the switch. All spell-checking during that session will proceed at RAM speed. You can press <sa-V> again to switch back to the disk-based dictionaries.

Technical details

Memory address $ØFØ6 contains a flag that tells AppleWorks whether to use the boot directory (if $ØFØ6 contains a zero) or a different pathname (if $ØFØ6 contains any other value). AppleWorks stores the alternate pathname starting at $A6BA. To switch to /RAM5, the macro changes the flag in $ØFØ6 to a "1" and pokes the pathname "/RAM5" into memory starting at $A6BA. To switch back to the boot disk, the macro changes the flag in $ØFØ6 back to zero.

My thanks to John Link for the technical information necessary to create this macro.

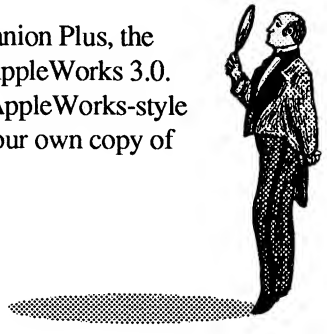
[Keith Johnson is Associate Director of the Fleischmann Planetarium at the University of Nevada.]

AppleWorks® 3.0 Has A New Best Friend.

Introducing ***Companion Plus*** *from Beagle Bros.*

(formerly AW 3.0 Companion)

Customize AppleWorks 3.0 for your own special needs with Companion Plus, the official AppleWorks customizing program from the developers of AppleWorks 3.0. Start up the Companion Plus disk and you'll be greeted by familiar AppleWorks-style menus. Just select the changes you want made and you're finished. Your own copy of AppleWorks will be personalized to your preferences!

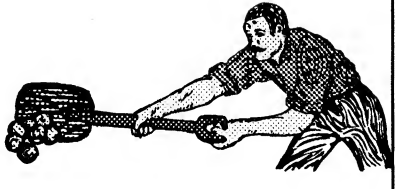


New Features:

- Display date and time on your AppleWorks screen.
- Disable destructive options for a classroom environment.
- Change the location of the main dictionary.
- Auto-copy the dictionary to a RAM disk.
- Enhance the Spelling Checker's capabilities.
- Tell at a glance what patches have been added to AppleWorks.
- Be notified when you may not have the most current version of a patch.

AW 3.0 Companion Options:

- Change the obnoxious AppleWorks beep to something more pleasant.
- Change default printer options for all new word processor files.
- Speed up loading and recalculating spreadsheet files.
- Leave the cursor where it is after canceling record selection rules.
- Use expanded memory as both Desktop memory and a RAM disk.



A Companion for Life

Companion Plus could prove to be the most loyal friend you've ever had. Once you have the ability to customize AppleWorks in so many ways you'll be convinced that it's a friendship that will last for a long time to come. Companion Plus is available for **only $49.95** from your favorite software dealer or from Beagle Bros (800) 345-1750.

Upgrade Information

Companion Plus adds even more terrific features than previously available on AW 3.0 Companion. To receive an upgrade send us your AW 3.0 Companion disk (3.5" or 5.25") and $20.00 plus $3.50 shipping and handling. Please allow three weeks for delivery.

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U N L E A S H T H E P O W E R ®

News and Special Offers for NAUG Members

Apple Computer

Apple Computer recently released version 2.0 of the Apple IIe Card Software; the software that lets you run Apple IIe-compatible programs on a Macintosh LC computer equipped with an Apple IIe Card. Version 2.0 significantly enhances the functionality of this card.

The new features added to version 2.0 include the following:

— Support for ProDOS partitions on the internal hard drive. Version 2.0 lets you install a ProDOS partition and copy AppleWorks and all your AppleWorks enhancements onto the Macintosh LC internal hard drive. Then you can launch AppleWorks by double clicking on the AppleWorks icon that will appear on the Macintosh desktop.

Version 2.0 also lets you store data on the ProDOS partition or on a ProDOS floppy disk in the internal 3.5-inch drive or in an external drive attached to the floppy drive connector.

— Easier transfer of data between ProDOS and Macintosh environments. Since ProDOS floppy and hard disk partitions appear on the Macintosh desktop, your Macintosh programs have direct access to Apple II data. Programs with AppleWorks translators (e.g., MacWrite II/ MacWrite Pro/ClarisWorks) can read your AppleWorks data files without using Apple File Exchange. Version 2.0 also lets you copy files directly between Macintosh and ProDOS partitions and disks without using Apple File Exchange.

— Enhanced printer support. Version 2.0 of the Apple IIe Card Software lets you print on any Macintosh-compatible printer. That includes all Apple printers and any third-party printer that provides a Macintosh driver. (Version 1.0 of the software required an Apple II-compatible printer, many of which do not offer drivers for Macintosh computers.)

Version 2.0 prints AppleWorks documents in the Monaco font on non-PostScript printers and in Courier on LaserWriters and other PostScript devices. You will have to experiment to determine the AppleWorks margin settings that work with your printer.

[Ed: NAUG has not yet tested version 2.0 of this software, but we expect that ProDOS programs that use the printer's graphic capability (e.g., SuperFonts and TimeOut Graph) will not be fully compatible with the new software.]

— Full support for AppleShare. Version 2.0 of the Apple IIe Software includes complete implementation of the Apple IIe Workstation Card. That lets Apple IIe card-equipped Macintosh LC's run as both Macintosh and Apple IIe computers when connected to an AppleShare server. The new software offers full support for file servers, network booting, and background printing in either Macintosh or Apple IIe mode.

Version 2.0 of the Apple IIe Card Software comes on two disks. The Apple IIe Startup Disk is for users who either do not have a hard drive or do not want to install the software on that drive. The Apple IIe Installer Disk installs the Apple IIe Card Software on a hard drive.

Version 2.0 of the Apple IIe Card Software costs $29 from Apple dealers. Ask for part #M1222LL/A. **NAUG** members can get the two-disk set without a manual for $12 (plus $2 s/h) from **NAUG**'s Public Domain Library. Specify that you want the "Apple IIe Card Software" when you order. Our thanks to Apple Computer for making this software available through **NAUG**.

[Apple Computer, 20525 Mariani Avenue, Cupertino, California 95014; (408) 996-1010.]

Applied Engineering

Applied Engineering recently announced the release of the Vulcan Gold, a new high speed version of Applied's popular internal hard drive for Apple II+, IIe, and IIGS computers. Like its predecessor, the Vulcan Gold replaces the internal power supply in the computer with a heavy duty power supply, cooling fan, and 40-megabyte or 100-megabyte high speed hard drive.

The Vulcan Gold supports the ProDOS, GS/OS, DOS 3.3, Apple Pascal, CP/M, and MS-DOS (with a PC Transporter) operating systems. The drive lets users boot from any one of up to 16 partitions with a single keystroke. According to Applied, the new high-speed Vulcan Gold DMA controller reads data 2-3 times faster and writes data 7-18 times faster than a stock Vulcan drive.

The Vulcan Gold also includes new software that simplifies the installation procedure.

The 40-megabyte Vulcan Gold lists for $1,048; the 100-megabyte version lists for $1,944.

Existing Vulcan owners can upgrade their drives to get Vulcan Gold performance by installing the Vulcan Gold Upgrade Kit. The kit, which retails for $149, includes the new DMA controller, software, and installation instructions.

Vulcan Gold and Upgrade Kits are available from Applied Engineering or at significant discounts from authorized dealers.

[Applied Engineering, Box 5100, Carrollton, Texas 75011; (214) 241-6060.]

Beagle Bros

Beagle Bros announced the release of version 1.03 of Companion Plus, Mark Munz's collection of patches and enhancements for AppleWorks 3.0. Version 1.03 fixes two problems in earlier versions of the program.

NAUG members who bought Companion Plus from any source can get a free replacement from **NAUG**. Return your *original* 3.5-inch *or* 5.25-inch Companion Plus disk and adequate postage to: Companion Plus Update, **NAUG**, Box 87453, Canton, Michigan 48187. We would appreciate, but do not require, an additional $1 donation to help us recover the costs associated with this program. Our thanks to Beagle for supplying the replacement disks. Owners of the AW3.0 Companion can upgrade to the current version of Companion Plus by sending their original disk and payment of $23.50 directly to Beagle.

Beagle Bros also announced the release of QuickView, Mark Munz's free AppleWorks word processor file reader. A description of QuickView appears in the Public Domain Update article elsewhere in this issue of the ***AppleWorks Forum***.

[Beagle Bros, 6215 Ferris Square, Suite 100, San Diego, California 92121; (619) 452-5500.]

Beaumont Software

Until December 1, **NAUG** members can buy Soup Up Classic!, a collection of more than 275 useful macros, directly from Beaumont Software for $16.95 plus $3 s/h (list price: $19.95). See page 25 of the August 1990 issue of the ***AppleWorks Forum*** for a complete description of the macros on this disk.

Soup Up Classic! comes on a 3.5-inch disk and requires AppleWorks 3.0 enhanced with UltraMacros 3.x.

Beaumont Software recently moved; note the new address and telephone number below.

[Beaumont Software, 13540 Inwood, Beaumont, Texas 77713; (409) 753-3641.]

Dino Bagdadi

AppleWorks users who own or who are contemplating buying a Hewlett Packard DeskJet printer should consider "Using the DeskJet 500 Printer with AppleWorks", a 34-page instructional manual published by Dino Bagdadi. Mr. Bagdadi's well-written, easy-to-understand guide takes you step-by-step through the process of connecting the DeskJet to an Apple II and configuring AppleWorks to use the features of the printer. The guide describes how to use the fonts built into the DeskJet (including how to use the built-in proportional font with AppleWorks), and includes samples of each font and the margin settings you need to use the font with AppleWorks.

"Using the DeskJet 500 Printer with AppleWorks" usually costs $20. However, **NAUG** members can buy the guide directly from the author for $12 plus $1.50 s/h. Send a check or money order (the author does not accept credit cards) and your **NAUG** membership number with your order.

[Dino Bagdadi, 2151 N.E. 212 Street, North Miami Beach, Florida 33179; 6PM - 10PM EDT: (305) 931-0431.]

FrankSoft Publishing

FrankSoft Publishing recently released Equity Tracker, an AppleWorks spreadsheet template that tracks the value of your stocks, bonds, real estate, and other assets. Equity Tracker computes and displays your quarterly results and year-ago values for your total investment, current value, gain/loss, percent gain/loss, total return, and percent return. Complete documentation appears in an AppleWorks word processor file on the disk. You can print your output directly from AppleWorks or with Sideways or TimeOut SideSpread. You can use TimeOut Graph and Timeworks' Graph It! to produce graphic representations of your data.

Equity Tracker is compatible with all versions of AppleWorks and AppleWorks GS. Version V 1.1.1 of Equity Tracker, which tracks up to 58 assets, comes on a 5.25-inch disk, and requires 135K of available AppleWorks desktop memory. Version E 1.1.1, which tracks up to 118 assets, comes on a 3.5-inch disk and requires a 250K AppleWorks desktop.

Equity Tracker V 1.1.1 lists for $34.95, however **NAUG** members can buy the product directly from the developer for $26.50. Version E 1.1.1 lists for $39.95 but costs **NAUG** members $30. All prices include shipping and handling. FrankSoft maintains a "satisfaction guaranteed or your money back" policy and accepts Visa and MasterCard.

[FrankSoft Publishing, 3300 33rd Avenue Court, Rock Island, Illinois 61201; (309) 788-7663; Fax: (309) 788-7664.]

MacWorld

The recent MacWorld conference saw two well known AppleWorks companies announce new integrated programs for the Macintosh.

BeagleWorks and ClarisWorks both offer word processing, data base, spreadsheet, chart, draw, and communications modules. (BeagleWorks also offers a paint module.) Both programs are tightly integrated; they let you combine all the modules in any document. For example, you can open a spreadsheet within a word processor document, do computations in the spreadsheet, and use all the draw tools to enhance your output. Reviews of these products will appear in the Macintosh publications.

Both products will retail for $299, and both companies offer special $99 upgrade programs for AppleWorks and AppleWorks GS owners (add $.95 to all prices for BeagleWorks). ClarisWorks buyers should call Claris at (800) 544-8554 for upgrade order forms and instructions. Beagle is accepting update orders now; send the first page of the AppleWorks manual with your order.

Both companies expect to start shipping their products during the fourth quarter of the year.

[Beagle Bros, 6215 Ferris Square, Suite 100, San Diego, California 92121; (619) 452-5500.]

[Claris Corporation, 5201 Patrick Henry Drive, Box 58168, Santa Clara, California 95052; (408) 727-8227.]

Magical Software

Magical Software recently released The Magic File Cabinet, Gary Hayman's new enhancement that lets you enter long notes, comments, and descriptions into a special word processor file it automatically links to your data base record.

There are numerous applications for this AppleWorks enhancement. For example, teachers can use The Magic File Cabinet to attach notes and lesson plans to a file that lists their inventory of books and handouts. Businesses can use the program to enhance their inventory or parts data base and keep notes on telephone conversations and contacts.

The Magic File Cabinet comes on a 3.5-inch or 5.25-inch disk (specify which) that includes the necessary Task Files and sample files. The on-disk manual includes complete directions, a well-written tutorial, a Quick Start Guide, and four pages of ideas to help you use the program.

AppleWorks News...

The Magic File Cabinet has a suggested retail price of $15 plus $2 s/h. However, until December 31, **NAUG** members can buy the program directly from the developer for $10 plus $2 s/h. (Maryland residents add $.75 tax.) Identify yourself as a **NAUG** member and provide your **NAUG** membership number when you order. Magical Software maintains a "satisfaction guaranteed or your money back" policy.

The Magic File Cabinet requires AppleWorks 3.0 and TimeOut UltraMacros 3.1.

[Magical Software, 8255 Canning Terrace, Greenbelt, Maryland 20770; (301) 345-3230.]

Raptor

Second Chance is an Apple IIGS utility that converts and enhances graphic images. The program converts between 320 and 640 mode graphic formats, converts 320 mode color to 320 mode gray scale, changes the contrast of a graphic image, and "adds" or "subtracts" two graphic images. Other utilities remove the transition between shades to sharpen edge definition, enhance the definition of overexposed and underexposed images, and offer other utilities that enhance line, point, and edge definition.

Second Chance v. 2.0 is compatible with Screen Format, PaintWorks Format, and Apple Preferred Format graphic files.

Second Chance normally retails for $49.95, however, until December 1, **NAUG** members can buy the program for $31.95, postpaid, directly from Raptor.

NAUG members can also buy "X2", a collection of the conversion utilities from Second Chance. X2, which includes documentation in a text file on the disk, costs $9.95 plus $1.50 s/h. Both Second Chance and X2 can save an entire image or a portion of an image in double height for use in page layout programs.

[Raptor, Inc., Box 20756, Louisville, Kentucky 40250; (502) 491-6828.]

Quick Tip

Enhancing TimeOut Calculator

by Steve Beville

Here is a tip for UltraMacros users who have TimeOut Calculator (on the DeskTools disk).

Multiplying by a constant is not convenient with Calculator. Although Calculator offers "memory in" and "memory recall" functions, no single keystroke can access these functions. You must use the Arrow Keys to move the cursor to choose the function and press the Return Key. This quickly becomes tedious.

Here is a way to perform these calculations with a minimum of keystrokes.

Let's assume you want to multiply a series of numbers by .8.

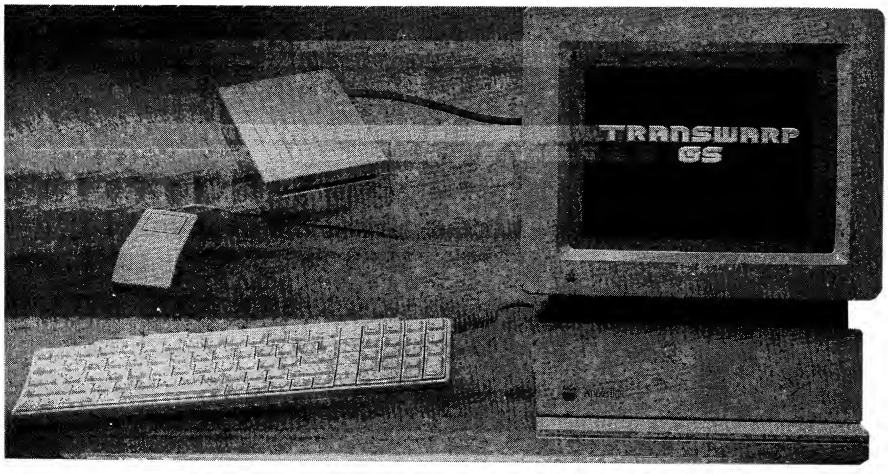
1. Select Calculator from the TimeOut Menu.
2. Enter an <oa-Ø>. That is UltraMacros' <getstr> command, which lets you enter up to 60 characters into variable $Ø.
3. Enter "*.8=" (without the quotes) and press the Return Key. That stores the keystrokes in variable $Ø, also called macro Ø. You can now play back those keystrokes by entering a <sa-Ø>.
4. Enter the first number you want to multiply by .8, then press <sa-Ø>. Calculator will immediately display the result.

You can keep a running account of these calculations by pressing "P" to activate Calculator's print function. The calculations will appear on the "tape" to the left of the Calculator "keypad".

You can also use this method to divide a series of numbers by a constant (by replacing the "*" with a "/") or to add or subtract a constant, or raise a number to a given power. (For example, to raise 7 to the 7th power, follow steps 1 and 2 above then: (a) enter "*7=" followed by Return, (b) enter 7 in the Calculator, and (c) press <sa-Ø> six times. Your answer should be 823543.

[Steve Beville is an AppleWorks and UltraMacros consultant from Spartanburg, South Carolina.]

TWGS 32K Cache
Now Shipping!
TransWarp for //e & //+ Also Available



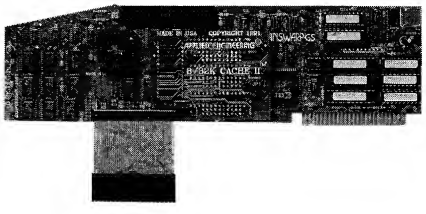
Satisfy your need for speed . . . Again.

TransWarp GS™ more than doubles the processing speed of your IIGS. Incorporating not two, but five layers of circuitry, it's the most technologically advanced board we've ever produced. And it's the best thing to happen to the IIGS since GS/OS.

The difference isn't merely noticeable, it's inspiring. With the TransWarp GS installed, your IIGS rips along at 7MHz, compared to the IIGS's native 2.6. You'll be able to speed through your huge database files in no time. Windows fly open. Folders snap shut. Finish your work faster. Run games in a *flash*.

Fully Compatible with all standard hardware and software. Since its first shipment in February of '89, TransWarp has proven it's reliability in more than 17,000 IIGS computers. Running software and driving hardware at speeds you never thought possible.

No switches or jumpers. TransWarp GS handles the necessary speed changes with no effort on the user's part. Just slip it into slot 3 or 4 (the card doesn't override either slot's function), set your control panel and prepare yourself for warp speed.



And now, the accelerator board that brought thousands of IIGS computers up to speed, is even faster. The **32K Cache Option** gives the TransWarp GS a 22% speed boost. A difference you will instantly appreciate. And once you've experienced the increased speed, you won't be able to compute without it.

New TransWarp GS buyers can purchase the option already installed. If you already have a TransWarp GS, you can upgrade for a low cost. So, if you don't already own a TransWarp GS, get one and be amazed.

If you already own one, add the 32K Cache and satisfy your need for speed . . . Again.

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New Disks Added to the NAUG Library

Algebra Disks

Mathematics teachers will appreciate the Algebra Disks developed by **NAUG** member Mitchell Bernstein. These disks include five custom fonts you download to an ImageWriter I or ImageWriter II printer. The fonts print mathematical characters, symbols, shapes, and graphs not included in the printer's standard character set. Then you use the AppleWorks word processor files on the disk to generate any of the 185 Algebra 1 and Algebra 2 worksheets, tests, and quizzes that you print with these fonts. The disks include complete documentation and a data base index of the files on the disks.

For free samples of the worksheets, send a self-addressed, stamped, #10 envelope to Algebra Samples, **NAUG** Public Domain Library, Box 87453, Canton Michigan 48187.

The Algebra Disks are compatible with all versions of AppleWorks, with all Apple II computers capable of running AppleWorks, and with ImageWriter I and ImageWriter II printers. Apple IIe owners must have an Apple Super Serial Card. The disks are not compatible with other interface cards or printers. The disks come as a set of three 5.25-inch disks or two 3.5-inch disks for $12 plus $2 s/h per order.

Mr. Bernstein's Trigonometry Disks and Geometry Disks, previously released as shareware, are now freeware. Our thanks to Mr. Bernstein for developing these useful fonts and valuable disks and to Rob Renstrom for waiving the licensing fee for his font downloader program for these disks.

Apple IIe Card Software (v 2.0)

The Apple IIe Card Software lets you run AppleWorks and other Apple IIe-compatible programs on Macintosh LC computers equipped with Apple IIe Cards.

Version 2.0 of the Apple IIe Card Software offers significant advantages over earlier versions of these programs. (See page 27 of this issue of the ***AppleWorks Forum*** for a complete description of those enhancements.)

The Apple IIe Card Software (v 2.0) comes on two 3.5-inch disks and costs $12 plus $2 s/h. Our thanks to Apple Computer for contributing these disks to the **NAUG** library.

GS.PowerTools

GS.PowerTools is a collection of some of the best utilities currently available for the Apple IIGS.

Programs on the disk include:

Sneeze: A program launcher, text displayer/printer, graphics displayer, and more.

Font.DA.Loader: A New Desk Accessory (NDA) that loads NDAs, CDAs, and fonts without forcing you to reboot the computer.

ShowPi: An NDA that can display graphics in any of the popular GS graphic file formats even if you don't have the program used to develop the graphic.

File.Control: An NDA that performs many file and disk operations while you run a program such as AppleWorks GS.

Find.File: Locates files quickly while you run a program.

WriteIt: A word processor that "pops" in front of any GS/OS application.

KeyFind: Shows the keyboard combination that generates any special character in the current font.

DataPath: Sets a different default path for each desktop program you run under GS/OS.

Twilight: A sophisticated screen blanker.

Init.Master: Disables and re-enables desk acces-

sories and INITs. Lets you see which combination of accessories is causing problems on your system.

DIcED: Creates and edits Finder icons. Lets you make document icons "double-clickable".

LaunchBox: A fast and compact replacement for the Finder.

AWks.Launcher: Teaches AppleWorks Classic to automatically load a file when you double-click on that file's icon in the Finder. (Requires AppleWorks 3.0 and UltraMacros 3.x.)

RunQ: Launches any program from within any other GS/OS program without forcing you to quit back to the Finder.

Quit.To: Launches any program from within any ProDOS application.

About half the programs on the disk are shareware; the authors of those programs ask for a $10-$20 fee if you use their work. You send the fees directly to the authors if you use the programs on the disk.

GS.PowerTools comes on a 3.5-inch disk ($6 plus $2 s/h) and requires an Apple IIGS. Many of the utilities on this disk require GS/OS. Our thanks to Karl Bunker for developing Sneeze and Quit.To and for compiling this valuable collection of utilities for **NAUG**.

HyperMover

HyperMover is a set of HyperCard/HyperCard IIGS utilities that convert Hypercard stacks between Macintosh and Apple IIGS computers. The conversion process involves (1) using the programs on one of the disks to "dismantle" the stack, (2) transferring the dismantled stack to the other computer, and (3) using the second HyperMover disk to rebuild the stack. The disks include complete documentation.

HyperMover requires (1) HyperCard 1.2.5 or later running on any Macintosh capable of running HyperCard, and (2) HyperCard IIGS 2.0v2 or later running on any Apple IIGS capable of running the program. Apple Computer recommends at least two megabytes of memory in each computer.

HyperMover, which includes one Macintosh disk and one 3.5-inch Apple IIGS disk, cost $12 plus $2 s/h from **NAUG**. Our thanks to Apple Computer for developing the HyperMover utilities and for donating these disks to **NAUG**'s Public Domain Library.

Payroll Calculator 1991

The **NAUG** Public Domain Library now includes the 1991 version of the Payroll Calculator, a payroll system for businesses with up to 25 hourly and nine salaried employees. The Payroll Calculator computes gross earnings, FICA, and FIT withholding, and up to two user-defined deductions. Calculations are based on the tax tables for 1991 but can be easily updated for future years. The disk includes documentation; on-line help is available from the author.

Payroll Calculator is shareware; you pay the author, F. Dean Baird, $25 if you use the disk in a business environment. The author does not expect the shareware fee from educators who use the files to teach business practices or from others who use the disk in non-business settings. Payroll Calculator requires AppleWorks 3.0.

QuickView

QuickView is Mark Munz's new file viewer that lets you read any AppleWorks word processor file without booting AppleWorks.

QuickView is freeware and is of special interest to software developers and owners of 5.25-inch floppy disk systems.

QuickView offers features not available in other file readers, including support for the Apple-1 through Apple-9 commands that let you scroll to different sections of the document. Our thanks to Mark Munz for developing QuickView and donating the program to **NAUG**'s Public Domain Library.

How to Get Disks

Unless otherwise noted, all disks are available in both 5.25-inch ($4) and 3.5-inch ($6) format, plus $2 s/h *per order*. Order from Public Domain Library, **NAUG**, Box 87453, Canton, Michigan 48187; (313) 454-1115. **NAUG** accepts Visa and MasterCard. All **NAUG** disks are also available for downloading from **NAUG**'s electronic bulletin board, the Electronic Forum, and from the **NAUG** areas on CompuServe, America Online, and GEnie.

Help with Hardware and Printers

by Nanette Luoma

Hardware/Printers

How to Use this List

To the left of each volunteer's name are numbers indicating the utilities the consultant supports. Volunteers are listed alphabetically by state.

1 = Apple II+	8 = Interface cards
2 = Apple III	9 = RamWorks Cards
3 = Apple Memory Cards	10 = TransWarp Cards
4 = Checkmate Cards	11 = RamFactor Cards
5 = Floppy Disks	12 = RAM Disks
6 = 3.5-inch Disks	13 = Laser Computers
7 = Hard Disk Drives	14 = Laser Printers

		City	Home	Work
Arizona				
8	Clay Evitts	Tucson	602-885-9789	602-296-5491
13	Bill Holmes	Chandler	602-899-4841	602-786-7170
California				
6-9	Dan Balsley	San Ramon	415-829-5085	
1,5-7,9,12	James Davis	Hayward	415-489-7024	
6,7	Rolf C. Freerks	San Pedro	213-833-8266	213-337-1333
5-12	David Gair	Los Angeles	213-469-9916	213-469-9916
5-10,12,14	Terry Higgins	Newark	415-745-7884	415-593-2500
5,6,11	Alan E. Kahn	San Anselmo	415-457-9827	
4,5,14	Wayne Kliman	Santa Barbara	805-967-3620	
5-8,11,13	Berenice Maltby	Corona del Mar	714-640-7369	
5-7, 11,12	Will Nelken	San Rafael	415-459-0845	415-456-1795
7	Jesus Orosco	Milpitas	408-270-1011	408-945-4344
Colorado				
8-9	Lyle Graff	Littleton	303-794-5970	303-977-4557
5,8	Geoff Hollingsworth	Morrison	303-697-9277	
5,8	John Loren	Littleton	303-978-0603	
5-8,12,13	Stephen Reiss	Aspen	303-923-6172	303-923-6172
5	Dr. Larry Thaete	Boulder	708-662-2328	708-473-2200
Connecticut				
5,6	William Delaney	Enfield	203-745-4048	203-749-8391
3,5,7,11	Newton Shaffer	Gales Ferry	203-464-9716	
Florida				
6,8,12	H.Clay Bailey III	Jacksonville	904-744-2499	904-725-3477
1,6	Andrew Pliuka	Ft. Lauderdale	305-525-3301	
3-14	Jeff Strichard	Ft. Lauderdale	305-587-9590	
1,3,5-9,11,12	Mike Ungerman	Oviedo	407-366-0060	407-366-0156
Illinois				
8	Mark Baniak	Park Ridge	312-825-6301	312-292-4116
1	William Davis	Hinsdale	312-655-9142	312-887-1730
1,3,5-9	George Duffey	Bloomingdale	708-894-0849	708-451-3106
1,2	Clifford S. Egel	La Grange Park	312-354-4639	312-387-4045
Indiana				
3,5-6,12	Jack Countryman	Greensburg	812-663-4998	
6,7,12	Kevin Gold	Indianapolis	317-290-8948	317-543-7098
5	Laura J. Kelley	Gwynneville	317-763-7290	
Iowa				
2,5,6,8,12,13	Keith King	Ft. Madison	319-372-9521	
7,9,10	Stephen May	Audubon	712-563-2925	712-563-4217
Kentucky				
4-7,10	Donald L. Corson	Louisville	812-256-3517	502-473-3083
Louisana				
5-6,9	Charles Fryling, Jr	Baton Rouge	504-766-3120	504-388-1473
Maryland				
6,9	Raymond Greenberg	Darnestown	301-330-4912	301-353-4959
3,5-10,12	Ray L. Settle	Arnold	301-647-9192	301-887-0106
5,6,12	Woodrow Webster	Fallston	301-879-7034	301-887-0171
Massachusetts				
3,5,6,9-11	Donald McCabe	Westport	401-294-6256	508-636-2611
13	Ed Stutsman	Shutesbury	413-259-1217	
Michigan				
3,5-8,14	Jim Anker	Auburn Hills	313-391-0033	313-544-5344
3,7-9	Michael McMinn	Swartz Creek	313-655-4442	313-232-6541
5	James G Reasover	Jackson	517-789-8573	517-764-1440
5-7,13	Pete Ross	Wayne	313-728-8269	
5,6	Deborah Williams	Grosse Ile	313-671-0267	313-675-1550
Minnesota				
1,3,5-8,10,12	James Hirsch	Coon Rapids	612-421-8393	612-422-5572
9	Dick Kenfield	Hopkins	612-938-4382	
Missouri				
3,5-7,11	Bob Suits	Columbia	314-445-6082	
Montana				
3,5-9,12	Steve Bernbaum	Sheperd	406-373-6393	
Nebraska				
1,5-8,13,14	Kevin Garvin	Dixon	402-584-2271	402-584-2271
5,6,9	Dr. John W. Kelley	Omaha	402-397-3485	
5-10,12	Larry B. McEwen	Hastings	402-463-2267	402-461-7550
Nevada				
1,3,5-6,8-9,11,13	Keith Johnson	Sparks	702-626-2543	702-784-4812
New Hampshire				
5,13	Frank R Savory	Derry		603-434-5407
1,6	Bob Skinner	Plymouth	603-536-3626	
New Jersey				
3,5,6,9,10	Pete Crosta	Nutley	201-667-6369	201-677-4050
3,5-10,12,14	Jay Hubschman	Fairfield	201-575-1968	201-624-8046
3,5-12,14	David Scott	Wall	201-531-0600	201-681-0600
New Mexico				
5-7,9,14	Willis George, Jr.	Albuquerque	505-897-4886	505-883-9743
5,6,8,13	David Selwyn	Las Cruces		505-522-7622
7,8,14	Gary Young	Corrales	505-897-1770	505-897-1770
New York				
5,6,9	Bob Beer	Coram	516-928-6870	
3,5-8	Linda Doscher	West Nyack	914-358-7064	
6	Ira Garvin	Oakdale	516-563-1253	
5-7	Carlos M. Madan	Morrisonville	518-562-0779	518-359-3322
7,10	Larry Merow	Sayville	516-567-0603	516-422-0315
3,5-12	James L. Nicoll	Pittsford	716-381-9480	716-546-6732

		City	Home	Work
10	Frances H. Snedeker	Larchmont	914-834-3081	
1,3,5-9,12,14	Jerry Taylor	Rochester	716-964-3319	
1,3,5,6,8,12	Terry Williamson	Orchard Park	716-662-5104	716-873-9750
North Carolina				
7	Marc Apfelstadt	Greensboro	919-282-1494	919-334-5970
5,6,9	Terry W. Robertson	Charlotte	704-536-4261	704-377-0111
Ohio				
1,5-8,11,13	Jason Chao	Cleveland Hts.	216-321-5451	216-844-3791
9,12	Don E. Fisher	Dayton	513-890-0428	513-461-2444
5	Jason Fogt	Lakeview	513-843-5779	
5,6,9,12	Carman Greco	St. Clairsville	614-695-5026	
3,5-7,10,12	Ltc. Robert Weis	Beavercreek	513-429-4169	513-257-6836
Oregon				
1,3,5-8,10-14	Jim Emig	Portland	503-771-1916	503-280-5666
1,3,5,6	Norma Gradwohl	Brownsville	503-466-5668	503-466-5668
3,6,7,10	Richard Millus	Medford	503-772-9787	
Pennsylvania				
5,6,10	Claude Davis, Jr.	Stewartstown	717-993-6874	717-845-3571
1,3,5,6,8,9,11-13	Martin Friedman	Broomall	215-353-2753	
6,9,12	William D. Hall	Philadelphia	215-824-1160	215-441-0800
7	Joel Perlish	Havertown	215-789-7673	
1,3,5-12	Bruce Shanker	Warminster	215-674-0118	
5-7	Hal Shapiro	Eagleville	215-630-8936	215-922-0500
Rhode Island				
10	Robert J Ricard	Cranston	401-781-5202	
Tennessee				
5,6	Jerry Bruce	Bristol	615-652-7473	703-676-2999
1,5,13	Bob Evridge	Knoxville	615-693-8817	615-693-9242
5,9,10	Joel Goldman	Nashville	615-352-3617	
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Electronic Index Disk September 1991 Update; Enter the default values for these categories: Volume #: 7 • Issue #: 9 • Date: Sep 91

Letters to NAUG • 2 • Problems with Zip Technology • Fischer, Eugene • Zip Technology, Zip Chip

General Interest • 3 • A Better Way to Use Your 3.5-inch Drive • Nelken, Will • 3.5-inch disk drives; TimeOut; macros; spelling checkers; UltraMacros

Novice Notes • 5 • Printing a Portion of a Document • Williams, Warren • word processor; spreadsheet; printing effects; printing

My Favorite Template • 6 • A Retirement Estimator • Hecker, Stan • spreadsheet; finance; @FV; @PV; @PMT

AppleWorks News • 9 • MECC Address Change • N/A • MECC

Advanced Techniques • 11 • How to Transfer Microsoft Works Files into AppleWorks • Luoma, Nanette • word processor; spreadsheet; data base; MacWrite; Microsoft Works; Apple File Exchange; file transfers; DataViz; MacLink Plus

Quick Tip • 14 • A Tip for Bifocal Wearers • Countryman, Jack • monitors; hardware

Humor • 14 • My Favorite Spelling Checker • Anonymous • humor

Inside AppleWorks • 15 • Understanding SEG.PR and SEG.ER — Part 2 • Link, John • SEG.PR; printing; printer codes; ImageWriter; Epson; italics

Inside AppleWorks • 16 • Adding 13 CPI to an ImageWriter I • Link, John • SEG.PR; printing; ImageWriter; printer codes

Inside AppleWorks • 17 • Combining Printer Codes • Link, John • SEG.PR; printing; ImageWriter; printer codes

Inside AppleWorks • 18 • ImageWriter/AppleWorks Anomalies • Link, John • SEG.PR; printing; ImageWriter; printer codes

Software Review • 19 • Publish It!4: Powerful Page Layout for AppleWorks Users • Shanker, Bruce • Publish It!; page layout

My Favorite Macro • 24 • Change the Dictionary Location • Johnson, Keith • macros; RAM disks; UltraMacros; dictionaries

AppleWorks News • 27 • News and Special Offers for NAUG Members • N/A • Apple Computer; Applied Engineering; Beagle Bros; Beaumont Software; Claris; FrankSoft Publishing; MacWorld; Magical Software; Raptor; Macintosh LC; Apple IIe emulator; Companion Plus; QuickView; DeskJet; Soup Up Classic!; Equity Tracker; BeagleWorks; ClarisWorks; Magic File Cabinet

Quick Tip • 30 • Enhancing the TimeOut Calculator • Beville, Steve • TimeOut Calculator; UltraMacros; macros

Public Domain Update • 32 • New Disks Added to the NAUG Library • Algebra Disks; GS.PowerTools; HyperMover; Payroll Calculator; QuickView; Apple IIe emulator

Members Helping Members • 34 • Help with Hardware and Printers • Members Helping Members; Apple II+; Apple III; memory cards; checkmate; disk drives; hard disks; interface cards; RamWorks; TransWarp; RamFactor; RAM disks; Laser 128; laser printer

New Key Words: MacWorld; Magical Software; Raptor; Algebra Disks; GS.PowerTools; HyperMover; Payroll Calculator; QuickView; Data Viz; MacLink Plus; Equity Tracker; BeagleWorks; ClarisWorks; Magic File Cabinet; TimeOut Calculator

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